THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW

密勒氏評論報

A Weekly Newspaper Established In 1917

May 31, 1947

FREEDOMS RESTRICTED

AN EDITORIAL

Do Reds Respect Church Freedom?

By Rev. Patrick O'Connor

Force Rules China

By Duncan Lee

Urban Life In "Liberated Areas"

By Vic Schneierson

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AN EDITORIAL

VOLUME 105 PRICE CNC$3,000 NUMBER 14

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LETTERS From The People

Comments from readers on current topics are cordially invited: their opinions, however, do not necessarily represent the views of The China Weekly Review.

Late In Afternoon

To The Editor:

Late in the afternoon of Saturday, May 24, 1947, as the rain cleared from the skies of Shanghai, a man was executed by the local military authorities for a crime which presumably he did not commit. A few minutes after he left the military office for the execution ground, a telegram came from Nanking ordering a stay in the execution, but because of clumsy delays, uncertainty of action, absence of responsible superiors, and an automobile which could not be started, the message was not delivered in time.

Tragic and heartbreaking as this is, I assume that it could happen in any country if all the circumstances that stepped in last Saturday between this possibly-innocent man and his freedom should come together again. The machine is inexorable, both when it works and when it fails to work.

My interest is not so much in the man's wretched fate as in the strange manner in which, probably believing in his own innocence, he met his fate. The facts given here are from a military man stationed in that part of the city.

The victim remains for me both unnamed and unknown. He was the late Section Chief in a Government organization in Shanghai and was sentenced to death "for giving information to the Communists." During the trial the judge pointed out a discrepancy between the age of the accused, 32, and the age noted in the court's records, 35. When asked about this, the accused merely repeated that he was 32.

Likewise, when asked if he pleaded guility, the accused broke his stunned silence to ask what wrong he had done. After hearing his sentence he stated to the Court that he had nothing to say. The judge ticked off his name, dropped the paper to the floor in the gesture of the Supreme Penalty, and turned to the next case.

The prisoner's last moments before riding off to greet death fill in the rest of the pattern. He refused to be drugged by the wine or the injection that is customarily offered. Instead, being an educated man, he sat down and wrote a farewell letter to his two sons who are in school somewhere in the ex-French Concession.

My informant did not say what was in the letter or whether or not it will be delivered as written. I assume that as the two boys and their mother see it, their daddy is gone.

The point I am trying to make is that he has joined countless thousands of his countrymen who never learned to read or write, and who were slain for not much better reason and with just as ready justice. Whether those he joins had more to say at their snuffing out I do not know. He, however, was an educated man, who, drugged by hopelessness, concluded that under sentence for such a terrible crime, there was no longer any use in speaking back.

CASSIUS.

Shanghai,
May 26, 1947.

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Shantung Refugee

To The Editor:

I am a Shantungese and it is my fate to be doomed to suffer a great deal from the civil war which is raging so terribly in Shantung that I can find no way to make a living. Two years ago, I graduated from F. J. University and I have been teaching in middle schools ever since.

Three months ago, unfortunately, I withdrew from a town where I was teaching because of a great battle. Yes, I lost my job. I became a refugee, and have not even food enough to eat. Formerly, I was a regular reader of your *Review*, but now I have not been able to read it for more than two months and it is a great loss to me.

But if a man has no means to support himself, how can he regard his mental needs as important? At times my heart has urged me to write to you, but I have been discouraged. Sometimes I wonder if you would allow me a subscription on credit for three months, but the future is so obscure, how could I guarantee that conditions will be better in the future? Nevertheless, I am taking the liberty to ask your help anyway.

J. T. Y.

Tsinan, Shantung,
May 13, 1947.

(*EDITOR'S NOTE:—Two readers, W. W. and E. H., have donated* CNC$50,000 *and* CNC$20,000 *respectively to be used for readers who are unable to renew their subscriptions to the Review. We have applied one subscription to J. T. Y., whose letter is printed above, and the other to F. K. of Soochow.*)

Zoning Advice

To The Editor:

In an effort to accelerate the delivery of mail matter, the postal administration announced some time ago the inauguration of a system of postal delivery zones under which Shanghai is divided into 18 zones. The Post Office has been urging the public to insert a zone number in the address of the addressee, but so far as is known, only a few letters are being handled in this way.

I wish to point out the reasons for its failure. Firstly, in China education is not yet widespread. Many illiterates have their letters written by "fortune-tellers" on roadsides, who are themselves of little education and so ignore the system. Secondly, the division of postal delivery zones is not well known to the public. Thirdly, many big companies, such as the Shanghai Power Company and Shanghai Telephone Company, issue millions of letters monthly to their customers and consumers. Their staff, I think, does not have ample time to do such heavy work. Finally, even educated people will not do so when they are busy at their work.

Under such circumstances, it is useless to urge the cooperation of the public for such a project. All the efforts of the postal administration will be fruitless. The acceleration of delivery depends solely on the administration itself. In fact it can only attempt to accelerate local delivery, for outport delivery is beyond its control.

I was once a postal employee for more than five years and so am familiar with the work. In the past, all mail matter, including express, registered, ordinary and other kinds of mail collected from offices and mail boxes by the sub-offices were all sent to the head office for sorting. The sub-offices did not do this work. Having received the mail matter from the sub-offices, the head office then sorted and dispatched it to various corresponding sub-offices for delivery.

While I served in the post office I noticed that even the staff who were assigned to sorting letters and had been doing this sort of work for many years would be confused by the division of delivery zones. Thus, several hours for the collection of letters by sub-offices, several hours of sorting by the head office and several more hours for delivery by the sub-offices, result in a local letter sometimes taking two days to reach its destination.

May I suggest a method to the administration by which improvements could be made? Suppose the sub-offices were to sort the letters according to zones immediately they are collected. They would then put them in packets or bags each marked with a separate zone number. At a fixed time, all sub-offices would send their bags, numbering perhaps 17, to a stipulated place, probably the head office, where all mail would then be coordinated and the bags destined for a certain sub-office would be handed over to the representative of the sub-office at that time, thus eliminating the work at present being done by the head office.

By using the above method it would take only a matter of hours to deliver local letters. If a letter should have to be traced, the sub-office would take all particulars of the letter from the sender and inquire at the corresponding office directly.

A RESIGNED YU-WU-YUAN.

Shanghai,
May 25, 1947.

Time Not Ripe?

To The Editor:

In the midst of the increasing tempo of the furious fighting going on between the Nationalist and the Communist forces, there have been renewed outcries for a resumption of the peace talks emanating from every part of the country. We fully appreciate and admire the motives of those

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persons who advocate peace for the sake of the welfare of the nation, and the reaction from the public to their appeals is most favorable. However, the fact as shown in the current state of affairs proves that such outcries for peace will prove fruitless.

Actually, we imagine that the responsibility for resuming the peace talks does not lie in the hands of the Government, and therefore the demands for peace indicate that the people are reproaching the Government for its inability to achieve this common goal.

A close study of the present situation reveals that today's pressing problem is not the stoppage of the Government's suppression of the Communist rebellion, but rather the cessation of destruction on the part of the Commuhists. Therefore it is imperative for us to appeal to the Communists for an immediate termination of their treacherous actions against the Government and to abandon the unnecessary conditions which they have insisted on as a basis for resuming the peace talks.

It is known that the Government has often reiterated in the past its readiness to reopen the peace parleys whenever possible and has repeatedly assured the people that no difficulties will be put in the way of such peace negotiations.

However, it is regrettable, judging from present conditions, that the time is not ripe for the revival of such peace talks.

ALFRED WANG.

Shanghai,
May 24, 1947.

Black Specter

To The Editor:

No ejaculations? No remarks?

I wonder if any other of your readers noticed it? If so, no remarks have been forthcoming in the "Letters from the People."

On page 328 of the May 17 issue of the *Review*, there appears a sketch-map. A glance at it makes one shudder, for everything is bright and then comes an awful specter, dark and black, looming from the north—a sinister, gargantuan shadow about to eat up the face of the earth.

Beneath the pitch-black monster cowers fair Cathay already within reach of its clutches. Yet the internecine strife proceeds "happily" on as though it were the natural course of things. Cathay is out of shape. Her once mulberry-leaf-shaped structure has become bulgy and compressed, hustled and heckled.

Look at the map again and you see a new glimmering river meandering through the black land. No! This is not a river —it is the erstwhile northern boundary of Cathay. How surprising! Mongolia has turned black and part of Manchuria, too. The implication is that thay have both gone red or black, which means the same thing.

Has Mongolia gone and we do not realize it, still fighting among ourselves? Are we waiting for the ghoulish black specter to swoop down on its prey? Brethren! Why do we not turn our energies to production and reconstruction and find surcease from our headaches and convulsions. Cathay may yet be the catalysis in lieu of Japan.

CHI YU.

Shanghai,
May 25, 1947.

Independent Courts

To The Editor:

I admire your *Review* a great deal since it provides an opportunity for the people to express open criticism and speak up about the shortcomings of the state with a view to the betterment of its welfare.

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As state affairs in China have always been disquiet and have undergone frequent changes since the birth of the Republic, the foundation of the state is not stable yet and thus various extremists are allowed to exist. Despite their claim of legality the true light will not be found unless a final judgment takes place.

China may be expected to become a liberal nation only when the new Constitution is put into effect, provided the various parties truly come to an agreement for the common good. The present status of the courts seems to lack independence, and its judgments are liable to alter according to directives or hints from above. Moreover, defects such as a shortage of able judiciary, frequent misinterpretation of the law, and disregard of a lawyers' pleadings often arise. In other words, the people's rights are being neglected.

In order to establish a healthy state, it is necessary to have the unanimous and strenuous backing of the entire people and to be able to guarantee them the rights which the Constitution bestows. Meanwhile, to assure them of its good will the Government should allow the people to participate freely in the administration of the executive and legislative departments, and simultaneously the courts should be rendered absolutely independent. Jurisdiction, if wrongly applied, will affect the level of a modern nation. In the near future the Constitution will be put into effect and since the status of the courts today is so obscure, immediate steps to overcome the weaknesses in their administration should be taken.

In your *Review* of April 5, in which you refer to the Mysberg case, you candidly criticized the courts. A friend of mine, still in his twenties, was charged with treason because of having worked as an insignificant employe in the puppet regime. Although he has always been an enthusiastic patriot and sincerely devoted to any cause concerning the state, I feel sorry to see him being so falsely blamed.

He has informed me that he could not help censuring the authorities for their injustice, as puppet generals possessing immense military power were not only forgiven but given appointments for having taken advantage of their posts to oppose the Reds. The majority of these have escaped from the law and are at large, some holding official posts in the Government. Puppet officials of the Northeastern Provinces were let free because of the unfavorable situation there.

The word "traitor" has been abused and used broadly without distinction. As in the Mysberg case, Dr. Chen, the lawyer for the defendant, might be a fervent patriot but was deemed to be a traitor by Colonel Chang simply because of his defense of a foreigner. To those bigwigs who actually did collaborate with the aggressor, and to those who, ignoring everything but their own interests, willingly let themselves be enslaved, and plotted to inflict injury upon the common people, bitter penalties should be administered.

Those who had no such intentions or merely held insignificant positions in order to earn a living, should not necessarily be rigidly punished for their helplessness. Immediately after the victory, the authorities should have considered these measures to maintain the state's prestige. However, some two years have elapsed meanwhile and the state's condition has almost completely changed. One can hardly understand why the Government did not extend a little leniency or why it still holds a grudge against these "small potatoes."

Traitors should, of course, be punished. But the environmental changes which caused them to commit such crimes should also be held responsible. Hence, the guardian who failed to put his protege

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under his protective wing, but left him openly to fall prey to the aggressor should be held partially responsible for his charge's faults. A good and able mother would never allow her child the chance to do wrong.

In the amnesty, published in January of this year, it was indicated quite obviously in the first paragraph that criminals whose unfavorable environments contributed to their crimes would be pardoned and given a chance to repent. Criminals of ordinary cases who had committed most grievous crimes such as first-degree murder, were pardoned, whereas so-called traitors whose sentences were for one or two years, were excluded from the amnesty. What was the reason for this discrimination?

Things change as time passes. Laws of today may not be fit for tomorrow. Great Britain, France, Poland, Siam, Italy, the Philippines, etc. have one after another issued amnesties for collaborators of the enemy. Mr. J. Laurel, former puppet President of the Philippines, Mr. Ba Maw, puppet leader in Burma, not only have regained their liberty but have been participating in the political activities of their respective states as well.

I have a firm belief that the majority of the people are in favor of sympathizing with rather than penalizing the poor small "traitors," but unfortunately, they have no power. Several times people have petitioned the authorities to extend pardon, but they have failed. There was the petition of 300,000 children of Nanking and that of the prominent citizens of Soochow, etc. After all, the authorities should, and I firmly trust, will, in time change their attitude and see the need to abandon their former selfish and obstinate attitude.

JOSEPH CHING.

Nanking,
May 17, 1947.

Inconsistent

To The Editor:

According to Dr. Lo Lung-chi's speech at the Central University, as reported in Hongkong's leftist periodical, *Wan Shiang Pao*, Taiwan's Democratic League, since it stands for American control of Formosa because of Kuomintang corruption, is not connected with China's Democratic League.

I do not know of any Formosan Democratic League proposal for American control of the island. Many, if not all, Taiwanese favor a mandate system by UNO. The Democratic League is against the idea because their overlord in Moscow has very little chance of getting the appointment.

I concede that through China's Communist Party the Kremlin appoints all "liberals" and "democrats" for China. General Marshall may be wrong by regarding, if he ever did, the Political Science Clique as China's "liberals." At any rate Governor Chen Yi has proved himself to be a bad "liberal" and the Political Science Clique is now aiding a regime which persecutes people who believe in the principles of Abraham Lincoln and John Stuart Mill.

What about the "liberals" appointed by the Comintern? *The People's Post*, organ of Hongkong's Democratic League, was more pro-Stalin than the non-Trotskyite Bolsheviks.

I thought men like Dr. Lo Lung-chi and Professor Chang Tung-sun, who were known as pioneer anti-Comintern leaders when Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek was described by the Anglo-Americans as "nothing but a Red," would be consistent. Now Dr. Lo Lung-chi is taking the position the Generalissimo used to occupy: to wit, he acts and speaks like a true son of Red Imperialism.

The known evils of Chiang's nepotism, corruption and inefficiency, and the exploitation of the United States workers by the capitalistic imperialists, should not be denied. Meanwhile, the economic stability of the Red areas has been recognized.

Yet these demerits and merits do not appear to justify the Comintern, and its fronts throughout the world, acting as sole judges of the world. We know what OGPU and the purges during 1936-1938 mean to liberty and democracy. We know that the Georgians, like Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's provincial warlords from Chekiang and Kiangsu, are ruling their nation by suppressing the will of the masses. We know how a group of fanatics, who suppress liberty, govern a country which is now regarded as the fatherland of the proletariat.

I suspect that if and when the Communists should be successful as a result of General Chiang Kai-shek's misrule, men like Dr. Lo Lung-chi would not last any longer than Alexander Kerensky did in the days following the Russian Revolution.

Years ago, Professor Chang Tung-sun's *China Times* accused Chinese Communists and their spokesmen of being receivers of Moscow gold. Would Professor Chang and Dr. Lo smile when they recall the days of opposition to the Comintern?

LI KUAN-YUAN.

Hongkong,
May 11, 1947.

Stop The War!

To The Editor:

Our vexation increases in proportion to the standard of our knowledge. The more we study the more we are troubled by what is going on around us. The ignorant farmers who are illiterate know

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nothing about their country. Their chief desire is for a good crop and for light taxation.

They hate the National Army because the soldiers exact produce from them; they are afraid of the Communist troops because these bandits massacre the innocent people and set fire to their farms and houses. They wish for a true emperor who comes from Heaven to rule over the whole country and annihilate the cruel armies.

When the day comes when they find no soldiers in the villages they will be glad. They are ignorant of "nationalism" and "state" and know nothing of current events nor the awfulness of the atomic bomb.

The students, however, are sensitive to everything. Our minds are deep, our thoughts keen, and our eyes see far beyond reach. The prospect of our native country, the future of the world and our own futures all whirl around in our minds. We ache for the finish of the civil war which is raging in every corner of China; we are anxious about our families; we feel concerned about our future careers; we are dissatisfied with our professors and the poor equipment in our schools; we are discontented with the government — the political corruption, financial disorder and official bribery, etc.

The civil war disturbs us and makes us inattentive in our classrooms; the cannon's roar threatens us and makes us tremble in our library. We cannot study when bullets are flying and shells are hurtling by. We need peace. The internecine war must not be permitted to continue one day longer. If it is postponed for two months longer we shall be stirred into action.

It is true that public opinion is right and the popular feeling is powerful. The government, which always acts against the people's will, will be overthrown by the citizens. This is a fact that history has taught us. The Chinese are, by nature, a law-abiding, patient, long-suffering people; but indeed, we cannot bear this suffering and we shall surely rise in mass protest, regardless of the danger.

The government must recognize that the emergency is coming. Stop this internecine war and put your swords aside!

HSU SHI-CHEN.

Kaifeng, Honan,
May 15, 1947.

Old Red Herring!

To The Editor:

Many so-called professors and scholars repeatedly tell students to stick to the pursuit of classroom and textbook knowledge and never mind about what is happening in China or concern themselves with China's condition. According to their viewpoint, students who follow their advice are fine and ideal.

Reading the newspapers these days I have not unexpectedly found a counterpart of the honorable gentlemen's opinion. Following recent university students' strikes throughout the country, an order from the highest authorities has been issued to the effect that the present student movement, since it has a political background, namely, instigated by the Communists, must be stopped immediately.

With a view to ensuring social security, the Government may take emergency measures to suppress the occurrence of similar movements in the days to come.

One cannot but wonder why the students' activities, when directed more or less against the big shots or the government, must always be said to have been instigated by the "Reds." Having been a university man myself not long ago I can tell from my own experience that students are far from being what those officials consider them; to the contrary, they are neither left nor right, but intensely patriotic and very much interested in the fate of China, so that since she is on the decline, they must offer their strength in an effort to save her and improve her condition.

At a time when the whole national economy is on the verge of total collapse, the government, instead of doing its best to bring to an end the main causes that give rise to the people's indignation, lays special emphasis on suppressing students' movements. In present day China, only the students' movements serve to give the faintest sign of democracy!

Several students of National Futan University were badly beaten up by "unknown persons" late at night after they left a classroom where they had held a meeting to discuss affairs of state, and a great number of Peking University students were also injured in a conflict with the Youth Army Corps stationed in that city. Is China a democratic country? Why shouldn't the students declare that they are being half-starved? Why shouldn't they say that the ultimate result of this civil war will be the total destruction of China?

If one day even the students dare not speak freely, then the Government may have attained temporary social security, but China will be done forever!

CHARLES TSAO.

South Pucheng, Kiangsu,
May 20, 1947.

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Hypocrites

To The Editor:

It is gratifying to note that following my letter a graduate of National Teachers' College from Fukien has kindly brought out another story about the atrocities of the "armed class." Why he has done so is apparent. He has an honest desire to unmask the perpetrators of these wicked acts. In deference to the time-honored Chinese tradition that cherishes refinement and politeness, I cannot but wield my pen to express my heartfelt gratitude for his kindness.

As to the recent consummation of the government reorganization, and the "new deal" announced by the new premier, Dr. Chang Chun, in his inaugural broadcast, the aforementioned graduate in his story has shown the uncertainty of whether the Premier will adhere to the custom of deceiving the people as did his predecessor, T. V. Soong, or instead translate his words into actions. In this regard, nothing can prevent me from some straight talk.

Such uncertainty of mind is not an individual possession but a possession quite common. This situation is mainly the fault of the hypocritical utterances of government leaders. As exploitation and social injustice flourish side by side with expressions of good intentions, Chinese politicians and social leaders are acknowledged to be the worst hypocrites in the world.

Who remains stupid enough to be taken in by their boastful claims? In other words, it is deluding oneself to cling to the hope that there is any official unwilling to deceive the people as long as the various deep-rooted turpitudes persist in Chinese officialdom. We hear most of the corrupt militarists and politicians prating about the so-called new deal and noble principles even while the notorious traitors to the nation, the masters of intrigue and their henchmen are tenaciously indulging in claims of being the "people's gods," though they have been rejected by the people. Under such circumstances, no matter how appealing their claim may appear, our history plainly dictates that what they promise will never come true and our experience teaches us that we are no longer to be duped.

Nowadays, what with the plunder and what with the persecution by both the armed class and those in power, the miserable masses not only suffer most seriously under this dual oppression, but also are on the brink of starvation. Mournful murmurs of discontent and cries for mercy are heard in every corner of the country. He who really means to give his best for the public weal or has at heart the best interests of the people, instead of making vociferous claims, should make it clear that he does not intend to deceive the people. Since the hapless masses are barely able to eke out a living, it is pointless to talk about so-called principles as if they were possibilities.

EUGENE HWO.

Shanghai,
May 23, 1947.

Grapes From Thorns...

To The Editor:

Thanks for your reply and gift—a copy of the April 28 issue of the *Review*.

Recently, following the lead of Nanking and Shanghai, there has been a great movement among the students in all the middle schools in Eastern Kiangsi. They are greatly aroused over the associate graduates' examination which the government announced not long ago. I inquired of some friends, graduates of last summer, for some information and their ideas are given below:

(1) They could not read what they desired and their lessons were irregular owing to the influence of the war.

(2) Students in the schools, especially in Eastern Kiangsi, had no chance to experiment in chemistry or physics owing to a lack of equipment. In their libraries were no new magazines or modern periodicals, so how could they "gather grapes from thorns?"

(3) The civil war has been going on now since V-J Day, almost two years. The prices of everything are increasing constantly. Both students and teachers are finding it hard to carry on, and the schools are full of an atmosphere of semi-starvation.

(4) Since the educational fund is so low (3.7 percent of the budget) why then, does the government waste so much money on an associate examination which helps the students not at all, but rather does them harm?

(5) Since their schools have been registered, why does the government disbelieve them?

(6) Every school has its own graduate examination and every university has its entrance examination. This associate examination raises doubts in the people's minds. What does it mean?

Now there are about 500 graduates in East Kiangsi, living in confusion and hoping the authorities will take care of them and present a reasonable solution to their problems. I am in full sympathy with their position and wish that everyone would pay attention to their plight, especially the educational authorities.

What does education mean? Does education mean only examinations, or something more important?

YEN YI-WONG.

Nanchang, Kiangsi,
May 16, 1947.

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Hunger Is Strength!

To The Editor:

I am awfully proud and glad to tell you that in the near future the whole of China is surely going to be successful in her struggle to overthrow all the civil war criminals, bureaucracy and dictatorship in view of the people's sublimely positive spirit found in such seemingly negative political weapons as slogans, parades and demonstrations that have taken place recently in this city.

What do you think of the slogan: "HUNGER IS STRENGTH?" The Chinese students, as the essence of the nation, have not lost their faith in the ultimate victory of democracy and peace in a national crisis like this, have they? Another proof of their wit and valor is the most explicit answer given to the police messengers dispatched by General Hsuan to prohibit the students from going around the city in their parades.

One of the chairman said: "If anything goes wrong with the parade on our side, every one of us students is ready to receive punishment, even if it means being shot; but in case the fault lies with the police, why talk of being held responsible? You police have never been held responsible for what you do."

HSIAO PEI HSING.

Shanghai,
May 23, 1947.

Pink Or Naive?

To The Editor:

Congratulations for running Patrick O'Connor's letter which neatly pinned back the ears of the "Foreign Correspondent" in Yenan who tried to excuse his Red friends for the savage religious persecution they have unleashed in many Red areas. Many an Old China Hand says that Father O'Connor, though in China for less than a year, is already one of the best informed about the realities of the situation here, because he gets his information not from hearsay or *a priori*, but from authentic and reliable sources!

Not so Vic Schneierson in his article "One Hand On Gun, One Hand On Land," in your issue of May 17. Giving him credit for reporting accurately what he heard and saw in Shantung, he is either pretty pink or pretty naive if he actually believes he understands the situation there; that the farmers are no longer oppressed and that everything is now hunky dory. What he says may be highly paid for by an unsuspecting editor thousands of miles away and implicitly believed by readers who have no means of checking the facts.

Fortunately, there are in Shanghai dozens of foreigners and doubtless thousands of Chinese who know from their personal experience that the situation in Shantung is precisely the opposite of what Vic Schneierson pretends it is. If he thinks he is right and we are wrong, he is making himself as ridiculous as he would be trying to tell a group of battle-scarred Marines from Iwo Jima that he had just visited Iwo Jima and could assure them personally that there was not now and never had been any severe fighting there, and that they had imagined the whole thing.

Mr. Schneierson ought, in the first place, to know, as we all know, that Red propaganda is essentially based on deception. Surely then he doesn't believe he got, through an interpreter, an exact picture of what is really going on in Shantung today? Or that he was allowed by his Red hosts to see or hear anybody or anything he wasn't supposed to see or hear? Herewith, I give a few selections from a report written recently by a reliable foreigner who needed no interpreter, as he knows Chinese well, and had been working in Shantung for 15 years. He knows the Communists in their good moods and bad, having had to work under their control, been tried by them at a people's court and imprisoned three times by them. He doesn't hesitate to call the people of Shantung who are under Red control: "the *enslaved* population."

"I can give my word of honor that: (1) Ninety-nine percent of the population curse the Red regime in their hearts, and openly, when they are assured of privacy and can speak in Chinese to a foreigner whom they trust; (2) That 100 percent of the people praise the regime in words, hide their resentment and show themselves satisfied when they have to speak through an interpreter to foreigners. This is out of fear of reprisals: tortures, pillage, forced labor. Hence, the testimony of any foreigner who is accompanied by the Communists has no value as an indication of the true mentality of the people."

All of which would indicate that Mr. Schneierson's testimony about actual conditions in Shantung isn't worth much. It isn't. If he wishes to consider this a challenge, O.K. It's about time all this pink propaganda about the Red "Paradise" in China should be thoroughly debunked. If Mr. Schneierson is really looking for the truth about the Red situation there, it will be possible for him, through the editor, to get in touch with all of it that his stomach can stand.

F. J.

Shanghai,
May 26, 1947.

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Vol. 105 Shanghai, Saturday, May 31, 1947 No. 14

Freedoms Restricted

WITH the closure of three newspapers and the arrest of 85 students here last week, Shanghai's residents were realistically reminded that their personal freedoms apparently are still "gifts" from the local garrison, to be given and taken back at will.

According to the *Shanghai Evening Post*, the Garrison, in its notice of "indefinite suspension" to the *Wen Wei Pao*, the *Lien Ho Wan Pao* and the *Sin Min Wan Pao*, said:

"Recently the Communists failed in their military operations and, in an attempt to retrieve the situation, they now resort to underground activities patterned according to special instructions.

"The Communists plan to mobilize all their members lying low in government-controlled areas and the outlying districts to instigate what is known as the 'three-strike-and-one-tragedy' movement.

"Besides calling the student demonstrations, the plan includes a general strike of students, labor and business to take place on June 2. The aim of this scheme is to stir up more trouble in China to make possible an overthrow of the government in the confusion.

"In this time of crisis the three newspapers have been constantly trying to stir up more dissension among students with rumors and to incite them to violence.

"At the same time they have published news of Communist victories, which was designed to shake the confidence of the general public.

"Such activities, are never tolerated by any democratic country. Shanghai has long been under martial law, which was never lifted, and need for the law is greater in this time of Red subversive activities.

"It is the duty of the Shanghai-Woosung Garrison Headquarters to maintain peace and order throughout the city, and so the headquarters must reaffirm the fact that martial law is being enforced here.

"It is in accordance with this martial law that the Garrison Headquarters ordered the closure of the three newspapers in a move aimed at quelling rumors and granting greater security to society."

On Sunday the Garrison again went into action, suspending the *Tieh Pao*, one of the city's leading "mosquito papers," because, in commenting upon the closure of the other three papers, the *Tieh Pao* reported that the order had been issued by Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek. The Garrison immediately suspended the paper and denied the story, taking full responsibility for the earlier closures.

While arrests of students have been reported off and on for the past two weeks, it was revealed early this week that the police picked up 85 students in various parts of the city last Sunday when the students were making public speeches urging the students to remain firm to earlier resolves to strike for political and economic reforms.

The students were released later in the week, reportedly, after professors and students reached some compromise with the Garrison. However, at week's end it was alleged by educational circles that some students were still held on the excuse that they had been "tried and found guilty" of unlawful acts.

One may argue endlessly the question of the duty of the troops and police in maintaining order during periods of emergency versus the question of the right of the people to their personal freedom of expression. However, aside from this aspect it appears to us that Nanking is handling the present difficult situation in entirely the wrong manner. The launching of a reign of repression at the moment is certainly not wise. It is especially unwise from two points of view. First, the Central Government, whose troops currently are not covering themselves with glory in the civil war, actually might be hard pressed to put down the popular uprisings which may well break out as a result of attempts to enforce police rule in rear areas.

Second, the news of student arrests and suspension of papers has already been cabled around the world and certainly has not created a favorable impression, especially in Washington, towards which Nanking is today stretching a hand for financial and other assistance.

Shanghai's Unemployed

SHANGHAI'S unemployed are growing in number daily and are becoming an ever larger problem for the city administration. While no exact figures are available, it is known that the number without jobs has increased tremendously in recent months and it is entirely possible that the figure may well be the largest on record.

The Social Affairs Bureau last March admitted that there were "about" 200,000 unemployed and said that this figure was about double the figure on V-J Day, nearly two years ago. At another time, a spokesman of the Bureau said that there "always had been roughly a million without jobs in Shanghai," with the implication that the "first million" didn't really count.

Regardless of whether the official figure is 200,000 or 1,200,000, one has only to walk through Shanghai's streets and to read Shanghai's papers to appreciate the fact that unemployment and hunger are on the march.

During the past few weeks of relatively warm weather the downtown sections of the city have become literally infested with beggers, some of whom may be former workers in the factories which are reported closing every day. Some of them, however, judging by their appearance and behavior are from the country, where times are tough, too. For the past several days we have been checking the number in evidence on a two block stretch of Kiangsi Road along which we pass several times each day. Usually we see at least a half dozen, while a couple of days ago we counted 13. This of course may be a favorite section for beggers, but anyway you look at it, 13 beggers counted in two blocks of Shanghai's busiest downtown district is a lot.

With the general economic situation worsening rapidly and with little or no relief in sight as long as the Civil War lasts, we can expect an increasing number of factory and other industrial and commercial failures. The absence of foreign trade—which is fast coming to a halt as the National Government depletes its small remaining foreign exchange reserves — contributes to the general depression settling upon the city, although a few factories, producing types of merchandise usually imported, may enjoy a temporary prosperity.

One Shanghai barometer on the state of business is the keymoney racket. Recent reports indicate that keymoney charges, especially for the more luxurious office and residential accomodations, have been declining very gradually for the past several months. So far this is not noticeable to any appreciable degree, particularly for the millions of overcrowded laborers and white collar workers, but the fact that it is beginning to be felt in the upper brackets of the real estate trade is significant.

We are well aware that the Government is not in a position to do much about the employment situation in Shanghai, but we think that the seriousness of the trend should be publicly called to the attention of the Municipal Government and of Nanking. The present policy of concentrating all efforts upon the Civil War and ignoring other problems, until they are so great that they cannot be overlooked, is indeed short-sighted and ostrich-like.

The lessons that are being learned from the present student unrest should be enough to warn the municipal and national governments that now is the time to take whatever constructive steps as are possible to head off or, at the very least, ameliorate the approaching unemployment crises before it becomes uncontrollable.

LEARNED NOTHING?

China-U.S. Mail Service Slow

THERE have been an increasing number of complaints in recent weeks about the length of time required for letters to travel between China and the United States. While some mail is received quickly, entirely too much of it obviously is delayed someplace.

We have gone into this matter rather extensively with the local postoffice and find that the majority of the blame can be placed upon poor transportation facilities, both by air and sea, across the Pacific. It is of course understandable that airmail from China to America cannot always reach the United States in a normal "few days time" because of the lack of frequent flights. At present air mail is being dispatched via China National Aviation Corporation, Philippine Air Lines, Pacific Overseas Airline and Pan American World Airways.

PAL carries mail from Shanghai to Hongkong, Manila, Kwajalein, Guam, Honolulu and Oakland, California, with flights leaving Shanghai twice weekly. Letters dispatched via this route, the mail for which closes on Mondays and Thursdays, are scheduled to reach the United States within four days. CNAC carries mail from here to Manila twice weekly, with mail closing on Mondays and Wednesdays and being delivered in Manila within four days. POA, flying to the United States from Shanghai via Guam, Kwajalein and Honolulu, leaves Shanghai every fortnight. Mail is scheduled to reach the U.S. within four days. Pan American World Airways, flying from Manila to San Francisco, calls at Guam and Honolulu and reaches America within four days. Flights leave Manila every Wednesday and Friday, with the mail for this route being closed in Shanghai on Mondays and Wednesdays.

From the foregoing it can be seen that when the airmail traffic is not too heavy, quite good service can be expected. However, with no more flights than these listed, there are bound to be times when the mail piles up and letters lie in the Shanghai or Manila postoffices until subsequent flights clean up the backlog. This, of course, is especially true when flights are postponed because of bad weather.

A large part of the trouble with incoming airmail, we have been told, is because much of it is brought in by the Army Air Transport Command. ATC planes are much more likely to be diverted about the Pacific than ordinary commercial ones, so that mail may be hauled from one Pacific island to another for quite some time before reaching China.

* * *

Ordinary and parcel mail is closed by the local postoffice from five to seven times a month. While this is not as often as one might like, it appears to be the best that can be done in view of the current shipping situation. Because of repeated instances in the past of mail sent by ship taking a month or more to reach the United States, the local postoffice now entrusts mail only to those ships which are scheduled to reach an American port within 15 to 21 days. However, diversions of ships after they have taken mail aboard at Shanghai occurs occasionally and results in some of the delay.

Ordinary mail sent to China from the United States is reported to be coming in fairly regularly, but, again, ship diversions or the placing of China mail on ships stopping at several Pacific ports en route occasionally accounts for one or two month mail service from the States.

* * *

From what we have been able to learn it appears that both the Chinese and American postoffices are doing their best to expedite the service of both ordinary and air mails, closing the mails as frequently as available transportation warrants. Until such time as the airlines are operating on full schedule and the shipping companies are able to put new vessels into operation and maintain regular schedules, the mails will continue to be delayed from time to time.

After Curfew Night Clubs

EVER since the imposition of a curfew for night clubs and dance halls, Shanghai's "after hours" night spots have done a flourishing business catering to the trade which, turned out of the regularly licensed establishments at 11:30 p.m., is not ready to head for home and bed.

Despite several drives by the police, it has proved impossible to close them all and to make them stay shut. The profits are too great, both for the cops and the proprietors. The result has been a greatly increased number of small, dingy establishments hidden away in back alleys and in residential sections of the town where customers are served inferior liquor at fantastic prices.

It would seem to us that since it has proved impossible to make the town's night club patrons go home at 11:30—actually a very early closing hour for a city this size—the Municipal Government might consider extending the curfew another couple of hours or just forgetting about it completely. If the curfew was instituted in the interests of morality, it has proved itself a complete failure, inasmuch as it not only has not "shut the town up" before midnight, but it has added to the graft normally collected by the police and gendarmery. In this way, it has probably resulted in increased moral corruption and deterioration among the members of the law-enforcement agencies.

We know whereof we speak in this matter because we recently made several trips of inspection around the town between midnight and 3.00 a.m., visiting a number of these after curfew places. During our last trip a few nights ago, we watched with considerable interest and attention the behavior of both police and gendarmes in a certain establishment located in what was formerly the French Concession.

When we entered the place one large table was occupied by about six gendarmes, who, incidentally, had no identification insignia, either of rank or unit, and were, we presumed, having a "night off." They were being entertained by the "house," and when they left some time later, after consuming both food and drink, we did not observe any bill rendered or paid. It appeared to be free because the management liked them so well.

Shortly after we arrived, two cops — also without the usual identification tags on their collars—arrived with their girl friends. A little later four policemen, apparently on duty since they wore complete uniforms, arrived and had a short discussion in the back room with the manager. They soon left, as did the gendarmes and the cops with gal friends. Patrons came and went for perhaps another hour and then two more cops—again without insignia—arrived and told the management to close. Following about half an hour's argument and bargaining between the cops and the manager, we decided we'd seen enough and left, so we are not in a position to say whether or not the last agents of the law took their jobs or their stomachs more seriously. However, we do know the place is still operating.

As things stand now, these after curfew night clubs charge outrageous prices for which the customer gets very little, and for which the debt-ridden Municipal Government gets nothing, with only the individual cops and the management making a profit. If the city's regularly established and licensed dance halls and night clubs were allowed to operate all night, these unattractive holes-in-the-walls would automatically be put out of business. The respectable entertainment places would experience increased business and, undoubtedly, would be in a position to pay heavier license fees to the municipality. Such a move also would do more toward eliminating one facet of corruption among the gendarmes and police than all the Anti-Corruption Laws Nanking could pass in a year and all the lectures on San Mĭn Chu I and the New Life Movement which Mayor Wu and General Hsuan could give their employees in several moons.

Since it appears that the municipality is not able to shut the town up before midnight for more than a few days at a time, we suggest that they might as well legalize all night operation. The patrons, we imagine, would be happier and it would only be the few law enforcement officers, who at present are making a profit out of violations, plus the managers of these gyp joints, who would be displeased.

CATC And Civil War

A REPORT has come to hand from Chengchow papers this week to the effect that the Central Air Transport Corporation had been ordered by the highest Chinese authorities, and actually undertook, the mission of dropping rice into the city of Anyang, North Honan, currently besieged by Communist troops.

According to this report, the CATC agreed, and carried out, the dropping of more than 100 tons of rice from two C-46 planes into Anyang at the very time that battles were in progress between Government and Communist troops for the possession of the city. It was said that 500 tons of rice had been stored in Sinsiang, a railway town about 40 miles northeast of Kaifeng, and CATC had been requested to perform the operation because former Troop Carrier American pilots were in the employ of the company—the only people who could be expected to drop heavy sacks of rice from an altitude of about 5,000 feet and hit Anyang.

Moreover, information from Chengchow avers that a colossal sum of several billion Chinese dollars was agreed upon as payment for a day's flying over the battle area, the crew given double pay, and US$50,000 promised by the authorities in the event a plane was shot down, while crew fatalities were tentatively evaluated at US$30,000 per capita.

It was further asserted that the mission was carried out on May 26 and 27, after which the planes returned to Shanghai, being in no condition to continue operations due to wear and tear.

CATC officials in Shanghai, contacted by the *Review*, admitted the air dropping of approximately 100 tons of rice by two of their planes on May 26 and 27, but emphasized that the rice was purely for civilian consumption and that the operation was in no sense a military one. The operations personnel contacted declared they had no knowledge of the amount of compensation agreed upon. They declared the planes had not been subjected an anti-aircraft or other ground fire and had returned safely to Shanghai.

From a strictly legal point of view the CATC mission gives hardly any ground for complaint—civilian financed enterprise dropping relief rice to starving citizens. But the practical aspects of this operation are obviously far reaching.

CATC planes are constantly flying over Civil War battle areas and if the Chengchow report reaches the Communists—and they probably read the Chengchow papers—CATC planes, and CNAC planes also, are liable to become targets for communist ack-ack practice. This logical development of CATC's rice dropping mission, firstly, will endanger the lives of American pilots and, secondly, lead to another step in making this Civil War a total war where warplanes and civil aircraft will not be differentiated. In these circumstances, could the Reds be blamed for attempting, in future, the destruction of civil aircraft?

Since this type of activity is almost certain to result in complications, we would suggest that Dr. Hollington K. Tong's new information office set forth the Government's point of view. Otherwise, the Government may later be called upon to explain how commercial aircraft, purchased for the purpose of rehabilitating China's war-ravaged communications, and American pilots, hired for the same purpose, have become involved in auxiliary military activities in China's civil war. We think this is a subject which Dr. Tong should bring up at his next press conference since he is reported to have told foreign correspondents recently that his job was to explain the inner workings of Government affairs, in addition to giving out correct information and squelching incorrect rumors.

The Government should immediately explain why it has decided to make such use of civilian aircraft.

25 Years Ago In Millard's Review Of The Far East

Students Turned Back

June 3, 1922.

Lively scenes were witnessed at the Chienmen Station in Peiping May 25 when the several hundred students of Northeastern University who left for Nanking on May 19 returned to Peiping by a special train. Weary and hungry they were greeted by several hundred boisterous supporters bearing food and drink which they promptly consumed on the platform....When the 300 odd students arrived in Linchuan from Peiping they were met by officials of the Ministry of Education and the special administrator of the Hsuchow area. Troops under the command of Gen. Hu Tsung-nan were also present. After a prolonged conversation the students finally agreed to return to Peiping on the condition that their demands be forwarded to the Nanking authorities.

* * *

Feudalism

Feudalism based on land tenure broke up in Europe and Japan with the development of business and professional classes, or industrialism. The same forces should cause its break up in China. The wonder is how long the present condition can exist in this country. Complications exist here due to the vested interests of foreign nations and their nationals. It is only the remarkable wealth of the country and the excellent character and qualities of the Chinese people that have kept the country together thus far. But there must be an end somewhere. Many foreign observers say that conditions must become worse before they can become better.

10 Years Ago In The China Weekly Review

Rail Revenues Up

May 29, 1937.

Chinese national railways registered an increase in operating revenue for the 1935-36 fiscal year, according to statistics published by the research bureau of the Ministry of Railways. Compared with the previous year five lines showed simultaneous increases in passenger and freight revenue, these being the Peiping-Hankow, Lung-Hai and Kaifeng-Honan, Cheng-Tai, Taokow-Chinghua, and Peiping-Suiyuan lines.

* * *

Lusty Infant

Greater progress has been made in China in the development of a modern textile industry than in perhaps any other field of her industrial expansion. This expansion has attracted the attention of the textile trades of the various nations of the Western world, both those who manufacture textile machinery and those who manufacture the textiles themselves. This attention has brought many of the textile machinery manufacturers to visit the field and to make investigations on their own behalf.

Rule Of Force Continues In China

By DUNCAN C. LEE
(Special Correspondent, The China Weekly Review)

IN Chinese social and political life there are two important and powerful factors that rule every activity in the community. One is personal influence and the other is force. These two deciding factors of success or failure are evident even in the insignificant contact of persons and private affairs.

Those circumstances in which personal influence is used are less frequent than those in which force is applied. When people are strangers to one another, especially when one side has an overwhelming majority, force is sure to win.

In China, it is obvious that the force factor plays a more important role today than ever before. In public places one notices that the one who is armed or has the majority on his side is feared, if outwardly respected, and often he takes advantage of this mental weakness to enforce his power to such an extent that even he, himself, ridicules the situation afterwards.

Unrest Growing

Occasions when force predominates are becoming more and more frequent in this country as turmoil, sullenness, discontent, unreasonableness and misuse of power prevail. In recent days, almost every newspaper reports incidents involving force.

Last year we had the assassination of Professors Li Kung-po and Wen I-to in Kunming, and this year there have been numerous similar cases everywhere. Students have been murdered, demonstrators beaten, shops and newspapers smashed, private citizens have disappeared, riots have occurred and drastic measures, including the use of armed force, have been employed to quell them—all these incidents help to explain how precious to us Chinese is the use of "force." Strange as it may seem, it works well in most cases, for after its application, a temporary or even a permanent cessation or settlement is the result.

China's history is crowded with bloody instances of savage force. Almost every pioneer emperor ascended his throne through a long process of slaughter in which hundreds of thousands of lives were sacrificed. Although at first the people might resist, they would soon remember that past history points to the same infallible conclusion, so they would give up their struggle and submit to the uncheckable force. This type of victory would rule for hundreds of years until, corrupted and weakened, it would disappear and a new force would take its place.

People Above Kings

Democracy was never introduced into Old China. Although Mencius thousands of years ago once placed people above kings, neither Chinese scholars or statesmen have ever given more than slight heed to his utterances, nor to some doctrines advocated by Confucius, holding them to be theories incapable of being put into practice.

Illiteracy and ignorance are the best background for the introduction of despotism. Eighty percent of the Chinese people live in ignorance of the fact that they, themselves, are the real masters of their country, though many would-be politicians cry at the top of their voices to this effect. When some terrible force begins to apply pressure to them, they are able to bear it by putting up with all temporary tribulations with their traditional patience and ascribing them to god-controlled "fate."

Perhaps it is because of this that there are now majorities in China who value force more than anything else and use it to settle their differences; perhaps it is because of this that political parties maintain large forces armed to guard them against outside interference. It is because of this that China must continue to fight her endless civil wars, which have been fought for many years before the last Sino-Japanese war.

When a knotty national problem is to be solved, it must be done with the aid of history, for this will show clearly where lies the impasse. Could General Marshall change China's past history? Could he remove from our minds the blind confidence in "power politics?" Could he change, overnight, traditions that have been part of us for generations? Of course, he could not, and that is why he failed to bring peace to China.

Force Decades Old

This being the case, it is probably safe to say that the next few decades will again see China ruled by force no matter whether or not government is one of the people. On one side we see conscription again being forced on the people, but on the other side the Communists are amassing thousands of ignorant farmers by anything but legal procedure and herding them to the battlefronts. Will they rise and resist? No, not immediately; perhaps they have not yet thought of making an attempt. But should they once try, no force on earth will be able to check them.

As long as the majority of this 80 percent of China's people remain indifferent to things political and as long as they are kept in ignorance of what is happening throughout the country, there will be no true democracy despite the fact that the whole world is swinging in that direction and that even in their own country it is being discussed.

In his statement issued on his departure from China, General Marshall placed hope for an eventual peace in this country on Kuomintang leftists, Communist rightists and a few liberals, but I should rather place my hopes on the true and thorough awakening of the Chinese masses.

In world history, both ancient and modern, we can find many ambitious and powerful conquerors who indulged in force and tried to devour the whole world. But they eventually came to their end. The more civilized the era, the shorter lived their rule would be, for it was built up by force.

Not Nationalistic

But in China, and perhaps this is true of the whole Far East, it is easier to conquer people by force than in any other part of the world. Because here the majority of people are not only uneducated and illiterate but they have not any conception of true nationalism. So when a new tribe comes from without, or a powerful individual arises from within to conquer and rule the people by overwhelming force, their reign is likely to last for a considerable length of time, once having shed sufficient blood to ensure safety.

This proves one thing: force can beat anyone down to his knees, but the subjugated will soon rise against it, if they are civilized and are imbued with democratic ideals. It is interesting to note that there were, and still are, many countries which, having conquered other states, desperately avoid the truth involved in this conclusion either by keeping the natives of their colonies in perpetual ignorance of outside happenings or by introducing a semi-democratic government to quiet the natives' complaints, which if not checked would sooner or later lead to bloody revolution.

German forces defeated France, conquered many small nations and threatened Britain and Russia, but later Hitler was beaten back and crushed by overwhelming Allied forces. The same is true of Japan versus China and America. These defeats are the direct results of the numerous modern weapons and the combination of manpower and the atomic bomb.

Victory Through Force

In China, both the Communists and the Kuomintang are relying on force to beat each other, hoping that the victory thus won will show the people who is the more capable of governing. Indeed, this can be done through continued bloody fighting, and when the victory is won the people may obey as they have done for the past thousands of years, regardless of what policy the ruling party employs.

But one thing should not be overlooked: with the whole world swinging towards democracy, with more and more people receiving education and taking an increasing interest in politics, the length of time a rule by force lasts will be decided positively by the will of the common man and not by the powerful minority.

雖是在野身，依舊活財神；局面翻雲覆雨手，經濟鬥法作資本；紙圖個人富貴夢，不管小民呻吟聲！

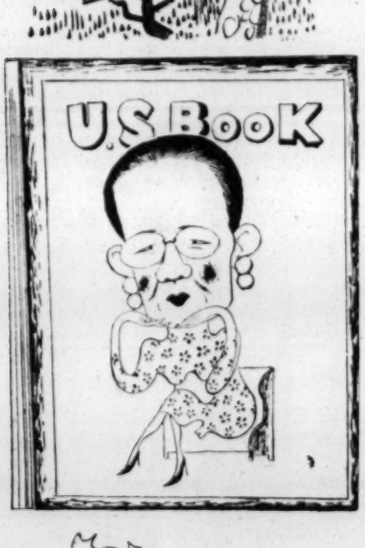
△何應欽上將列一級，金星綴三枚。芷江受降日，萬方仰聲威，功成身暫退，美洲且徘徊。干戈尚未息，何時賦歸來？

△閻錫山督軍做到省主席，長生祿位孰能及？無論政治與金融，山西幫總是狠客！

革命太子，立法首長；談憲法頗有民主思想，講交際亦復風流倜儻；但看一團福相，豈是阿斗模樣？

當年少帥，開府東北；今日賢士，幽居台北，考頤夫打打，悔過書讀讀；世事依舊亂如麻，不聞不問亦一樂。

△王世杰慣打太極，忽然甦醒；振臂一呼，發為吼聲；詞鋒如鐵，針對蘇京；如此外交，始有台型。



△吳貽芳一件綠旗袍，紅遍新大陸。活躍舊金山，所至盡矚目。封面作女郎，洵不辱中國。

△蔣君勤即將登仕版，轉瞬變彈冠；待建設，豈宜袖手看？海門已鶚到，東蘇猶旁觀；最難解決者，一紙是名單。

△陳儀為政之道，端在愛民；激則生變；禍且及身；願從此後，法外施恩，庶幾治績，異於暴秦。

△王雲五科學管理的創導者，四角號碼的發明人，現在榮任了經濟部長，可惜正在金融混亂的當口，科學管理，固無所施其技，四角號碼也幫不了忙，可謂「官不逢辰」矣。

Chinese Cartoonist L
Military, Civ

LOH Han-ying, (樂漢英) carto
(鐵報), who draws under t
tso, has been presenting a series
Chinese politicians, civil and milita
in public life here.

The *Tieh Pao*, one of the leadi
was recently suspended for four
Garrison for saying that the thre
Pao, the *Sin Min Wan Pao*, and t
last week, were ordered closed
himself.

It is impossible to translate wit
ed to each cartoon without destroyi
Suffice it to say that every cartoon
caption, the outstanding features
personality portrayed. Reading f
Marshal Yen Hsi-shan, smoking hi
in his province where he has reigne
prior to the current phase of the ci
accepted Japan's surrender on Chi
York's skyscrapers, expounding ci

Others included in the gallery
bonnet of flowering CNC; Democr
according to the artist, "driving a
rison commander Gen. Hsuan Tie
"tigers" and "flies;" the blossomin
Chen Kuo-fu); The Young Marsh
old in Taiwan; Dr. Sun Fo, exhibi
Mao Tse-tung, departing from Ye
First" Minister.

The others are: Miss Wu Yi-fa
Tsai Ting-kai, Wang Yung-wu,
Chun, Chang Kia-ngau, and Mada

nist Lampoons Prominent ry, Civil Leaders

…ese) cartoonist of the local *Tieh Pao* …s under the pen name of Chang Kwong- … a series of satirical cartoons of leading …and military leaders and others prominent …

…f the leading "mosquito papers" in the city, … for four days by the Shanghai-Woosung …t the three liberal papers—the *Wen Wei …Pao*, and the *Lien Ho Jih Pao*—suppressed …d closed on orders of the Generalissimo …

…anslate with any success the couplets append- …ut destroying the original puns in Chinese. …y cartoon reflects, both in the drawing and … features of past and present life of the … Reading from upper left to right, we see …moking his Shansi pipe, apparently secure … has reigned uninterrupted for two decades …e of the civil war. Gen. Ho Ying-chin who …der on China's part, is shown astride New …unding either military or moral doctrines. …he gallery are Dr. H.H. Kung, wearing a …; Democratic League leader Lo Lung-chi, …"driving a democratic car;" Shanghai Gar- …Hsuan Tieh-wu, in a bout with Gold Rush …blossoming Chen brothers (Chen Li-fu and …ng Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang, growing … Fo, exhibiting the democratic constitution; …g from Yenan; Dr. Hu Shih, "Education …

… Wu Yi-fang, Wang Shih-chieh, Yu Yu-jen, …Tung-wu, Chen Yi, Carson Chang, Chang … and Madame Sun Yat-sen.

△羅隆基喊「民主」口號，做「民主」生意，棒「民主」飯碗；搖「民主」坐「民主」汽車；「民主」離婚，「民主」尾巴！

△宣鐵吾舉拳打老虎，伸手捏蒼蠅；行者武松今重見，搬演一齣螳螂鬧；但願棍棒有效力，會小從此盡遁形。

△陳果夫陳立夫盡瘁黨國，同負重寄；今之皋陶，孰與倫比？無奈黎民，久喪元氣；渴望輸血，若干CC；有此仁心，庶洽清議。

△毛澤東借亂擊李闖，借兵師三桂；圖顧蒼生苦，但知窺神器；弄兵如玩火，態意肆猖厥；一旦巢穴毀，何處更託庇？

△胡適五四運動，早露鋒鋩；獨立評論，亦曾風行；一度出使，瞬成黃粱；不是依舊，翩翩稱王。

蒼蠅老虎盡雄驅，整肅吏綱莫更論。負手于幃無所事，閒看簡外鼠遨遊。

△蔡廷鍇抗日一名將，曾使敵膽寒。威震一二八，英名人共仰。圍垣樹敵幟，遂失天下望。驥足未可屈，潛跡在香港。

△張羣位居首揆，尚未成功；有人伺隙，已將進攻；最難解決，更有金融；一念及此，憂心忡忡。

△張嘉璈本是金融巨子，合任「央行」總裁；但顧屢折以後，「怪子」不復成災！

△宋慶齡頭銜「國母」久稱尊，更錫嘉名備諮詢。美洲亦有羅太太，何曾反對杜魯門！

Do Reds Respect Religious Freedom?

By REV. PATRICK O'CONNOR

VISITING Yenan while it was still in Communist hands early this year, I made the five-mile journey out to see the church.

I found Communist soldiers occupying every part of the church compound except two rooms of the former primary school. Here the Chinese priest, Father Liang, who had been allowed into Yenan in May, 1946, as first resident priest in 11 years, had a living room and chapel.

No symbol of religion remained in the large church. The high altar had been hacked out, leaving a jagged piece of wreckage in the center of the stripped sanctuary. Against what had once been side-altars, Communist soldiers were piling up grain that the peasants were delivering, their tax in kind. Previously the Communists had been using the church as a party school, a Communist art school and a meeting hall.

How much freedom Father Liang—a native of the place—enjoyed, Heaven knows. It was obvious that he dared not attempt to speak to me or to any other correspondent alone. The persistent surveillance by the Communist "functionary" who came with me was amusing. He even joined the little congregation in the whitewashed chapel for Sunday Mass, remaining throughout the lengthy services but wearing his cap all the time.

From replies given by a peasant—as always, through a Communist interpreter—it was clear that Father Liang could not attend sick-calls in villages within moderate distance. This peasant's village had had a primary school under Catholic auspices before 1935. Under the Reds it had no school of any kind.

Rev. Liu Dies In Prison

Answering my queries through the functionary, Father Liang said that other parishes in the Yenan area had had no pastors for 11 years—which is the term of the Communists' stay. I have learned elsewhere that Father Thomas Liu, who remained to minister to his flock in the area, was arrested on July 24, 1943, and died as a prisoner of the Communists in Suiteh, on January 10, 1944.

All this was in and around Yenan, the front office and showroom of Communism in China. The situation has been far worse in places where the Communist regime is in process of manufacture and the Chinese Christians are being put through the works.

As correspondent for a religious news service, I spent most of last winter traveling and investigating in the north. In both Harbin and Yenan, the Reds treated me hospitably, watched me closely and answered me guardedly. I have received repeated official assurances that religious freedom is Communist policy. Unquestionably relative freedom exists in some places under Red control. For instance, there were some opportunities to practise religion in Yenan and more in Harbin. Mao Tse-tung and Chou En-lai had intervened once or twice to mitigate the disabilities of the Christians in Yenan to some degree. But even where relative freedom of religion exists, the sky is never wholly clear. News travels in China. Everybody knows what has happened elsewhere under the Reds. The cloud of fear hangs over every Christian family and every Christian institution, no matter what its record of well-doing, wherever Communists hold power.

Persecution All-Embracing

The inescapable fact is that the Communists have violated religious freedom widely, gravely and frequently in most of the areas they have held. On what level of leadership the immediate responsibility falls, I do not venture to say. Everybody knows from what level an effective order to halt the persecution could come.

The violations have varied all the way from campaigns of intimidation, occupation of buildings and imposition of fines on absurd pretexts, to imprisonment, torture and execution. The variations are apparently different stages of one process, the pattern of which is recognizably uniform over the whole territory.

Both Chinese and foreigners have been victimized. The foreigners include citizens of Allied nations as well as Germans and Austrians. Protestants as well as Catholics have suffered.

When the Communist forces first spread over the north and northeast at the war's end, they were usually tolerant. As they consolidated their position, they manifested hostility to all religion and inaugurated what soon became an extensive persecution.

Their anti-religious campaign cannot be dismissed as merely incidents in "land reform." In the cases I have in mind, land reform was no more an issue than the cutting out of babies' eyes; both were equally alleged as justification. Just how land reform is achieved by hanging a Chinese priest up by his hands, by shooting another, by confiscating a church and mocking articles of worship, is difficult to see.

Victims Of Japs—And Reds

Nor can German citizenship or alleged wartime "collaboration" be invoked to justify the persecution. Priests of Belgian, Dutch and French citizenship have been persecuted, some of them emerging from Japanese internment only to be penalized by Chinese Communists.

Bishop Krause, a Pole, of Singtai, whose face the Japanese slapped, and his priests, whom the Japanese accused of being spies for the Chinese guerrillas, have been fantastically accused by the Chinese Reds of having spied for the Japanese. The mission of Chengtingfu, in which the Japanese military slew a bishop, six priests and two Brothers, all on one day, has now suffered heavily from the Reds. The missionaries are Hollanders and Chinese.

The wartime record of every mission recently victimized by the Chinese Communists has been one of constant and often perilous service to refugees and wounded. The Catholic missionaries in Singtai, Polish and Chinese, cared for and concealed sick Reds in their hospital during the Japanese occupation. But last winter they were arrested, beaten, villified and despoiled by the Communists.

Frankly, whatever the pretext or technique of the passing month may be, the persecution of religion is an old weakness of Chinese Communists. Capture and violent deaths of priests and Christians and spoiliation of churches marked the era of the Kiangsi Soviets and the Communist campaigns in Hunan and Hupeh 16 or 17 years ago.

Trial By "People's Courts"

Nowadays the first step is to submit the Church to the *teou cheng*, which purports to be a trial by the populace. Actually it is a mass denunciation, sometimes accompanied by a mass assault, all rigidly organized by civilian Communist leaders and rehearsed under their direction. Lacking all elements of an authentic court of law, it conflicts with every recognized standard for the administration of justice.

In trials of religious personages, accusations are solicited beforehand from the people. Sometimes, as in Taming, the people, even under threats, fail to proffer charges. Sometimes a reward is offered to elicit accusations. In Taming accusers were ultimately found in a village on the outskirts of the town. In Singtai the Reds found the populace unresponsive when they tried to start a *teou cheng* against the church last August. It took four months of pressure and organization, mostly by out-of-town agents, before the stage was set.

Accusations elicited or instigated are discussed and approved at secret meetings convened by civilian Red leaders, who direct the people what to shout for, and when, at the trial. These are small "street meetings," following a system of organization familiar to those who have lived under Soviet regimes in Eastern Europe.

Accusations Far-Fetched

Everybody in the locality must attend the *teou cheng*, the "trial." Absence involves a penalty. Anybody who shows disapproval of the procedure is a "reactionary" and henceforth to be suspected. Even schoolchildren must attend. Sometimes the people are told to bring sticks.

Nobody is ever prosecuted publicly for teaching or practising religion. But the accusations are so far-fetched that they are evidently mere pretexts. The always predictable outcome reveals the constant aim: to make the position of the church personnel impossible and to destroy all religious influence in the lives of the people.

Where the mission has maintained a hospital, as in Changtze (Luan) and Singtai, naturally some patients died. The missionaries have been accused of causing their deaths. More than once the ancient fable that priests or Sisters make medicine out of babies' eyes has been revived. Mission workers in both the Catholic and Presbyterian hospitals in Singtai were alleged to have cut the hearts out of patients. One woman was encouraged to say that her husband was discharged as incurable from the Singtai hospital and died a week or two later. After his death she noticed a black patch on his chest. She removed it and found a hole. The heart, she said, had been cut out while he was a patient in the hospital.

A Chinese priest was accused of harming the people's livelihood because for 40 years the Church had taught its members not to work on Sundays, except in emergencies. In Changtze the Catholic credit union was accused of charging its members exorbitant interest for loans. Actually it charged one percent, while the Communist cooperative in Yenan, according to its own official, charged 10 percent to 15 percent.

Charges Obviously Falsified

In Singtai the missionaries were accused of having built a wall that cast harmful shadows on somebody's field. They had also removed sand, for building purposes, from the river bed and thus caused a disastrous flood later on, they were told. From Hopei to Chahar I have heard how trumped-up charges dating from the Boxer times or from petty village disputes of a generation ago were made against missionaries, some of whom had not even reached China when the incident occurred. In Taming a false version of a dispute over a mule, belonging to the mission and appropriated by a farmer during the Boxer persecution, was the basis of one charge against Monsignor Szarvas, though he was a boy in Hungary when the mule was a live issue in Hopei.

The same missionary was accused of having failed to pay assessments to the local Reds during the war. He had paid and said so, but when he offered to produce the receipts, he was bludgeoned. For days unprovable accusations were hurled at the Chinese bishop and his priests in Sienhsien; whenever they tried to answer the charges, their voices were drowned by fresh denunciations. Rarely may one answer an accusation. All that will be listened to is a confession. And something like a confession of "guilt" must be made and signed, though nobody believes a word of it. Torture is used to extract confessions.

After the accusations, a speaker asks the crowd for their opinion. This is their cue to shout "Guilty!" or "Beat him!" or "Hang him up!" according to the rehearsals.

Tortures, Old And New

The Communists use some old forms of torture and have invented some new ones. A common form is to tie the hands behind the back, hang the person by the tied hands from a beam and beat him. In Showchow Father Ly was hung up and beaten for an hour and a half. In Changtze Father Fang was hung up by the arms and beaten for three hours.

In Singtai, on a bitterly cold December day, the Bishop, six Polish priests, three Chinese priests, one Chinese Brother, three Chinese Sisters and one Polish Sister were publicly arraigned, the men stripped to the waist in the open, and the outer clothing being torn from the Sisters. They were beaten with stones and rifle butts; the Sister fell, bleeding to the ground. On Christmas day one Chinese Brother and one Polish priest were forced to kneel in the snow, naked to the waist, for two hours.

When Monsignor Szarvas was arrested, a crowd of Christians came out from Taming to petition for his release. Three of them, a girl of 14, another of 18 and a woman of 24, were hung up by the hands and arms.

During the trial the elderly missionary was placed on a platform of rickety tables. The Reds would hit him and kick the tables so that he fell into the street. At length he was carried away unconscious, with a gashed head and a broken finger.

At the end of the *teou cheng* the amounts due in restitution are computed. This is where the 40-year-old accusations are useful. If somebody claims that a mission cook killed a chicken unlawfully in 1900, the value of all the possible eggs, and all the chickens that might have been hatched from those eggs, since 1900 will be demanded.

253 Billions Demanded!

In Chungli (Siwantze) during the Red occupation in 1946, the total demanded was CNC$9,994,973,680, then nearly equal to US$10,000,000. The total demanded from the mission in Sienhsien was 253 billion dollars, Communist currency, more than was then circulating in all of Communist-held China. The Reds offered to settle for $15,000,000, but that was an impossible sum, too. In Kinghsien the demand was for 52 million Communist dollars.

Nobody can pay these amounts. So the Communists have now their excuse to confiscate mission buildings and sell everything in them. In some places they have exacted crippling levies of grain, livestock and clothing from the missions.

I know of a mission in Shansi that used to care for 60 old persons and 90 orphans. After two *teou chengs*, which resulted in confiscation of most of the mission buildings, the majority of the aged and orphans were dispersed. The foreign missionaries were, of course, expelled. A few Chinese Sisters succeeded in remaining, with some blind and crippled orphans. Now four of these Sisters have had to undergo another *teou cheng*, in which their outer garments were torn off to the waist and they were beaten.

Priests Put To Death

It does not matter, usually, what an institution may be doing for the sick and the poor. If it represents religion, it will be dismantled or closed or at best taken over by the Reds.

Sometimes without even a *teou cheng* the blow falls. In Yenki, Manchuria, Father Servatius was slain last year. In Kiamusse Fathers Theophilus Ruderstaler and Anthony Schrocksnadel were shot last June 10.

In Chungli Father Benedict Ying, after eight months of captivity, was taken out and shot, last September. Father Holzum and Brother Benedict Jensen were stabbed to death in Yentou, Northern Kiangsu, on the night of January 1, 1947. They were accused of being "spies for the Americans," the latest reason given for killing priests.

Bishop Breher and some 20 of his priests have been prisoners since May 5, 1946, under conditions of grave hardship, and at forced labor for at least part of the time. Last February, I was informed officially by the Reds that these missionaries were only being held "for investigation"—after nine months of harsh penal imprisonment!

Bishop De Smedt of Chungli, who was interned by the Japanese, was jailed by the Reds because a copy of the Pope's letter analyzing and condemning atheistic communism was found in the boys' school library.

100 Executed At Linyi

In Mongolia a Communist warned a priest that it was dangerous to write short, popular treatises against materialism, proving the existence of God and of the soul. In Sienhsien, as in many other areas, practically all the mission school buildings have been taken over by the Reds, who strive to inculcate Marxist ideas into Christian and non-Christian children.

In Chefoo and Changtze they tried to compel the Sisters to marry. In Hotse they made a public mockery of religious vestments and objects used in worship. In Linyi they used the church as barracks. In their reprisal raid on Chungli, they executed 100 Catholics and burned the cathedral, mission residence, seminary chapel, diocesan library and native Sisters' convent, all after the fighting.

Throughout the worst of the winter, three Chinese priests, taken prisoner in Chungli last December, have been captives in Mongolia. Four other Chinese priests, prisoners in Jehol, have not been heard of since September.

In Changtze, where three Chinese priests were imprisoned in January, 1946, one, Father Suen, was badly beaten because he would not deny the existence of God, would not reveal what had been told him in confession and would not consent to marry.

Churches Now Theaters

Hundreds of churches have been used by the Communists as theaters, meeting halls and even for dances. One diocese had 21 churches with resident priests before the Communists came. Now it has only four and they have been looted.

It was impossible to establish contact with all the affected areas. Responsible informants from 17 areas held by Communists, when asked whether Red officials attacked religion, answered, "yes." "Do the Reds try to force the Christians to apostatize or to stay away from church?" Fourteen answered, "yes."

"Religious liberty has ceased to exist in our region," one missionary of Allied nationality told me, "except in two little villages. The Reds don't come there often.

"They have forced nobody to apostatize—so far," he continued. "But moral force is applied to make people give up all religious practice.

Looted 3 Times

"Our central mission has been looted in turn by the Japanese, the Russian soldiers and the Chinese Reds."

It is significant that the anti-religious campaign has to be worked up artificially. It has met with reluctance and even opposition among the people. I have not yet found evidence of a truly spontaneous popular attack on any mission or missionary. As a result of the wartime devotion shown by missionaries of all denominations, the Chinese people are more friendly to Christianity now than they have been in centuries. In Sienhsien, for instance, the Catholic mission sheltered and fed 17,500 refugees during one year alone of the war period. Catholic dispensaries in all China gave 9,999,961 treatments in 12 months (1941-2).

Clearly the recent attacks on the religion that inspired all these and innumerable other services to the plain people of China have no basis either in objective grounds for condemnation or in popular sentiment.

Communist leaders have told me that while their ultimate and maybe remote goal is a Marxist China in a Marxist world, they aim now at a democratic state as an interim goal. Many observers feel that until the persecution of religion is halted, effectively and completely, the Communists are disqualifying themselves in one vital respect, before all the world, for the directing of any democratic state.

National Teachers' College Disillusioned!

By WILLIAM Y. SHIH

Nanyo, Hunan, May 23.

I CAN still remember the feeling of high expectancy with which, four years ago at the first class of my freshman year at the National Teachers' College, we listened to Dr. Chu's predictions on the possible future development of this college. Professor Y. K. Chu told us that the appellation of the school was one of her prides, since there was no other modification than "national." Indeed, then the college was but a fragile suckling, and none who saw such a promising infancy could doubt that her future would be prosperous. But who would believe that prophesy now?

The National Teachers' College, founded at Lantien, a small town of Hunan, in 1938 while China was in the heat of a defensive war, was the first institute of higher normal training to be restored after long years of hibernation. Since she was the first born of a new scheme, it was no wonder that the Minister of Education was prejudiced in her favor. Though Lantien is a struggling town, and, at that time, rather near the war area, the National Teachers' College was able to boast of tolerably good equipment and a great number of eminent professors such as H. T. Meng, C. F. Kao, T. T. Whang, T. H. Ch'ien, C. Lee and C. L. Lee, to name a few.

No Lucky Star

But the College was not born under a particularly lucky star. Very frequently did the alarms of war and financial crises affect her. The very fact that she survived them all and still managed to make some headway is the best proof that she had been commissioned to achieve the fulfilment of a grand and far-reaching educational plan.

However, who dares to say that the need for a definite policy in teachers' training has not arisen in China? The problem of normal institutes being given propitious care and some measure of the independence which is accorded to ordinary universities, is ever in the foreground, and the whimsy of any new minister is certain to countermand the equally whimsical decision of a predecessor. May we be allowed to ask who are the miserable ones made to suffer?

The president of the National Teachers' College, Dr. Liao Shih-cheng, is a famous educator, but rather close-fisted in the handling of monetary affairs. He has been in office ever since the college was founded. His policy at large, I should say as one of his students, is rather liberal and moderate and the difficulties in which he has been involved have been mainly of a pecuniary nature.

Evacuated To Supu

During the war, members of the faculty and the students looked forward daily to the coming of victory and the advent of better days. But it happened that one year before V-J Day we were forced to evacuate to Supu because of the war. But the most evil blow was the ousting of Mr. Chen Li-fu, Minister of Education, by Mr. Chu Chia-hwa, as president Lito was a henchman of Mr. Chen. Then, for the first time, the National Teachers' College began to feel the strain: deficiencies in running funds appeared; boarding allowances for students remained at a low level for too long a period; and teachers began to take leave of the college in quick succession.

The year and a half spent in Supu was a dismal period. The president, the faculty and the students were as many spectators in a black stormy night waiting, not for the dawn, but for the mirage of victory and the reorganization of the Government. The victory came. Instead of going to Nanking the College was removed to Nanyo in spite of its protests. Its personnel were already becoming disillusioned.

The new Minister was obviously taking a counter line to that of Mr. Chen. Formerly, teachers' training was regarded as highly important, but it was now debased and regarded as an innovation. The victory proved to be a bad dream and Government reorganization mere idle talk. President Liao, impatient with the delay, took six months' leave and, strange to relate, went to work in the Kwang Hua University. More teachers followed suit and left to teach at other universities.

Resignation Of President

The news that the reorganization of the government had not interfered with the Ministry of Education brought with it the resignation of President Liao. His letter to the college conveying this news begins, it seems, to toll the knell. In every corner of the college despair and lamentations have arisen in concert with the singing of gnats. None dares to hazard a guess as to the future of the College.

We hear that more teachers are preparing to depart, while Mr. Pi, Deputy President, declares that he will terminate his duties after June. The National Teachers' College seems to be approaching a condition of chaos comparable to "a swarm of dragons without a leader," inasmuch as the students, having been subdued by the taming policy of President Liao, are not capable of raising their voices to demand an improvement in their immediate welfare.

A proposal has been lodged with the Students' Committee, however, by 157 boys and, after a long discussion with the Deputy President, the Committee finally permitted a proclamation to be issued to the effect that a plenum will take place to discuss the lodging of a complaint with the Ministry of Education.

4 Requests Slated

It transpires that four requests are to be drafted at the meeting:

(1) To retain President Liao, or to nominate a successor as president as soon as possible.

(2) To engage and retain the services of more professors.

(3) To increase the education budget.

(4) To boost teachers' salaries.

There will be no protest against the civil war, it is said, though the activities in other universities have somewhat shamed some of the students.

This is the condition of the National Teachers' College at such a time! Let us see if there will be something achieved independent of the intentions of the college authorities.

Pattern Of Urban Economy In The "Liberated Areas"

By VIC SCHNEIERSON

CHEFOO has had almost two years of "New Democracy" under the Communist administration. Many significant changes were wrought during this period in the general pattern of its economy.

Mao Tze-tung, leader of the Chinese Communist Party, in an address "on a coalition government" in April, 1945, laid down the basic principles for the establishment and development of "neo-democratic" housekeeping, but many practical questions, likely to be posed by observers, remained unanswered. With all the curiosity these questions aroused in me, a visiting correspondent, I sought the answers.

A feature that almost immediately struck the eye was the absence of speculation, of market manipulation, of hoarding and profiteering. Yet the objective conditions in the Shantung port-city were what most economists would hasten to call "abnormal." There was the blockade, which precluded imports of required commodities, and which shut off export. There was the civil war with all its implications. In brief, there were just such conditions as make for the disruption of normal economic processes, which breed the ugly phenomena of speculation and profiteering.

Was then their absence an indication of a dormancy, of a virtual non-existence of economy, of markets?

But Chefoo, whose population under Japanese occupation dwindled to 80,000, now houses 300,000 citizens. New industrial and trading enterprises open, and old ones don't close.

U.S. Landing Opposed

The enemy, long besieged along the Shantung seacoast by Communist armed forces, fled the port by sea during the collapse of the Rising Sun Empire. Puppet troops, abandoned by their masters, for two days resisted the Eighth Route Army. Then they gave up.

In the autumn of 1945 American amphibious forces wanted to land in Chefoo, as they had done in Tientsin, Chinwangtao and Tsingtao. But the Communists opposed it. They permitted an American inspection party to ascertain that peace and order reigned in their port, and after a public announcement to that effect United States Navy vessels left the harbor.

A masterstroke of diplomacy, credited to the former mayor of Chefoo, apparently convinced the Americans.

"We have disarmed and demobilized all enemy troops. We have installed peace and order. We need no help in these tasks from our allies...."—And then, without actual threat to resist a landing: "It would grieve us if the first shots of a new war were fired in Chefoo."

A year ago Chefoo withstood what appeared imminent capture by the Nationalists. At present it labors under the persistent threat of bombardment from sea and air by the Tsingtao-based Nationalist navy and air force.

And yet, I found, statistics showed an upward production curve.

Bankrupts Revived

The broad outlines of the situation were first introduced to me by the proprietor of a cigarette factory: "Industry and trade here (in Chefoo) were greatly affected by the Japanese occupation. They were impoverished and driven to bankruptcy by enemy exploitation. Under the wise guidance of the administration these afflicted enterprises are now revived."

"We Communists," Mao Tze-tung said in "Fight for a New China*," "understanding the Marxist law of social development, know very well that, under conditions in China and the rule of the new democratic state, private capitalist economy, in addition to state economy, in addition to the individual economy of the laboring classes, and in addition to cooperative economy, must be given facilities for a broad development."

This was paraphrased to me a large number of times by various officials of the present Chefoo administration.

Objective political and social conditions in China for a long time to come will not permit the advance of its economy beyond the stage of Capitalism.

"In our economy," Yao Chung-ming, mayor of Chefoo, said, "private enterprise is predominant."

Mayor Yao devoted eight hours of his time to an interview in which he revealed, in elaborate detail, the workings of the city's administrative machinery. This official, a middle-aged bachelor who was a member of Executive Headquarters' Tsingtao Field Team, has gained the reputation of a meticulous administrative executive. Before him, I was told, there were a few unhealthy trends, especially in the field of labor-management relations. Under his guidance these trends have been wiped out.

"Patriotic Prisoner"

Soft-spoken, short, he is the son of poor peasants. A student in a Tsinan middle school, he participated in a march to Nanking to petition for armed resistance to Japanese aggression. Thence he traveled the path of many Chinese intellectuals.

"I discovered the Communists were the only party consistently opposed to the Japs." He described himself as a "patriotic prisoner" in a Tsinan jail for anti-Japanese activities. Released when the Japs advanced into Shantung after 1937, he rallied a group of students and peasants, forming one of the first guerrilla units in the area. Later he was political adviser to the Communist column operating against the Japanese in Shantung. Subsequently he was sent to Yenan, where he graduated from the Marx-Lenin Institute.

"Some people fear," Mao Tze-tung said in "Fight for a New China," "that Chinese Communists are opposed to the development of individuality or of private capital, and the protection of private property. These fears are unfounded...." Mao's own elaboration of this served as the basis for one of my questions to Mayor Yao:

"Your Chairman Mao," I said, "stated that 'the task of our new democratic system is to promote the free development of private capitalist economy and to protect all legitimate private property.' Do you follow this policy?"

This was when the mayor told me about the predominance of private enterprise in Chefoo.

4-Point Policy

There is a "four-pillar" administrative policy to uphold the structure of private enterprise. One of the four pillars is a system of interest-free loans to productive industry. Another is the promotion of cooperation between labor and management. The taxes are light: this constitutes the third pillar. The fourth pillar is a malleable, protective customs policy.

Revival of productive industries after V-J Day demanded extensive assistance from the administration. Large loans in cash and materials were advanced to affected enterprises. The Chang Yu Pioneer Wine Company, known throughout the world, resumed operation on funds advanced by the government. The flour mills were given money to repair their equipment, and wheat to begin operations. For each 1,000 catties of wheat advanced by the administration the flour mills turned over 700 catties of wheat flour, retaining the balance for operating expenses and profit. This initial measure put the mills back on a normal production basis. The Tung Chun Cigarette Factory was able to increase its production through a large government loan.

But the Communist administration has singled out "principal industries" for preferential treatment. These—machine and tool manufacturing plants; cotton spinning and

*—*Name of the U.S. edition of "On a Coalition Government."*

weaving factories; fisheries and fish processing—are viewed as fundamental in the development of a healthy economy.

The number of machineshops has tripled since liberation. Twenty of them have been enlarged and now are able to maintain complicated construction processes. They can make diesel engines, boat motors, spinning and weaving machinery, and all kinds of tools. One of them, for instance, is able to produce complete equipment for a match-making factory in 20 days.

"These machineshops," Mayor Yao said, "are the nucleus in the development of our heavy industry."

Pohai $107,000,000 Loaned

Of the total loans and credits made in January and February, for example, the largest proportion, 39.5 percent, was granted to the machineshops and the spinning and weaving industry. Twelve percent was granted to fisheries. These three industries thus received more than one half of the 107,000,000 Pohai dollars (Communist currency in that area, one unit of which equals CN$20) issued in loans and credits by the government.

An industrialist whose machineshop I visited, had told me he was especially pleased with two items in what he called the "Communist program." He said interest-free loans have aided in extending the production of his plant. Previously he was only able to produce farming implements. Now he produces small diesel motors as well. He was also full of praise for the harmony in labor-management relations.

He said his workers voluntarily reduced their wages, and that in recent months he had increased their working hours at their own request, in order to raise production.

"They have even asked," he added, "that the plant operate on Sundays."

Labor's 2-Fold Task

I took myself to the Chefoo Labor Union. Hsin Kuang-yi, its chairman, unveiled the miracle of labor-management harmony with crisp phrases of a veteran organizer.

"We, the workers," he began, "have a two-fold task at present: to help develop national industry; and to help smash the warmongers." These tasks, he said, primarily imply increase of production.

Wages in Chefoo are paid against grain values, not on cash values as elsewhere. There is no cost-of-living index; salaries are quoted in terms of pounds of grain. They are paid, in accordance with individual arrangement, partly in kind, and partly in cash at prevailing grain prices. This gives a measure of security.

"But we have to endure many sacrifices," said Hsin. He blamed them on the civil war.

"Do you strike when the sacrifices become unendurable?" I asked.

"No." Then he explained: "Strikes are a form of self-protection when all other forms fail. Now we are protected by the government."

He added laughingly: "Should we strike against the level of wages, which we ourselves lowered? Or against long working hours, which we ourselves lengthened?"

Worker Hsin Kuang-yi was elected chairman of Chefoo's labor unions in recognition of his services in the anti-Japanese war. He headed an underground workers' movement during the Japanese occupation, conducting sabotage in enemy arsenals, and at the power plant. When the Eighth Route Army closed in on Chefoo after V-J Day he led a workers' uprising which pinned the Japs down from the rear as the Balus approached across the hills. His workers, secretly armed with rifles stolen from Japanese arsenals, took control of these same institutions and of production plants, and prevented destruction by marauders and Jap saboteurs. They instituted a workers' militia and subdued lawless elements in the period between the flight of the Japanese by sea, and the entry into the city of the Communist army.

The Chefoo workers' militia today numbers more than 5,000 armed and trained men. At their workers' clubs, where the militia units have their district headquarters, there are slogans. One says:

"The task of the armed workers is to protect the property of their employers, and to help the People's Liberation Army."

They patrol the streets in groups of two or three, supplementing the small regular police force.

The union has established labor schools, with classes for workers' children, and a night school for adult illiterates. Workers' recreation clubs, with legends on their gateways proclaiming them to be "Workers' Paradise," add up to several score. There is no workers' hospital at this time, but there are two clinics for out-patients, and a string of dispensaries. Hsin Kuang-yi, a student of Mao Tze-tung, summed up the labor situation with Mao's words:

"Under the new democratic state the policy of harmonizing the relationship between capital and labor will be adopted. The interests of workers will be protected.... On the other hand, the proper profits....of state, private and cooperative enterprises will be assured. Thus, both labor and capital will work jointly for the development of industrial production."

Unemployed Assisted

"But," said I, "there is surplus labor in Chefoo. Is that protection of workers' interests? Is that protection of the workers' right to work?"

Longshoremen in Chefoo have stooped over broken rice bowls for a long time. The blockade by sea has hampered revival of normal port activity, and only piecemeal employment—occasional jobs unloading UNRRA supplies from CWT vessels—has come their way. And for this same reason, a large number of women and children have lost employment in the lace and embroidery industry, for which Chefoo is famous.

"That's where the cooperatives come in," Hsin replied. "The longshoremen have established a string of transport co-ops. Government loans have helped them to acquire pushcarts. This has not only given them work, but has also eased transportation to and from adjoining rural areas. The women are being gradually absorbed by the expanding spinning and weaving industry, and as for the children, improved conditions of the adult workers eliminate the need to work for their children."

Hsin is not ruffled by the problems that stand in labor's way. He thinks labor surpluses are being liquidated by rising production. Workers' illiteracy is being liquidated by his schools.

"And our enemies," he said with a sly smile, "are being liquidated by the Balus*"

Taxation Light

Taxation in Chefoo is light. It falls into two categories. One is the "Central tax," which includes the Profit Tax, the Real Estate Tax, and the Production Tax; this last being levied on production of luxuries and articles of superstition, and on butchers who sell cow's meat.

There is no tax on hog's meat, which is plentiful. But cows are wanted in farm work, and the law tries to protect them from being turned into stuffing for the famed Shantung chiao-tze (meat dumplings). Last year, I was informed, the butcher tax was too light, and vendors found it profitable to slaughter their farm animals. Since slaughter of good cows was prohibited, however, they'd maim them first, and then kill them as useless cattle. So now the ban on slaughter has been lifted, but the tax is heavier.

The Profit Tax, not levied on capital below a certain minimum, is graduated. It averages five percent of the profits, rising as high as 15 percent for large enterprises, and dropping to as low as one half percent for small ones. The tax is assessed at meetings of the local Chamber of Commerce, and is then made public through the newspaper. Any claims for reduction by individual businessmen are then investigated. Sometimes these result in discounts.

The Real Estate Tax is graded according to the location and condition of the property. But the living standard of the proprietor is taken into account, and tax on many properties has been waived.

The Production Tax, levied on luxuries, ranges from seven percent (of wholesale value) on cigarettes, to 15 percent on wines. But the Butcher Tax, which comes under the same clause, is at present three percent of the sales value.

Group Of "Local" Taxes

The other category of taxes is "Local." It is intended to defray local educational and municipal expenses. This tax is levied by a "Chefoo Economy Control Committee," composed of local leaders and merchants. Of its 50 members two are government officials. This committee wields full control in assessing the tax, and fixing the local expense budget. "To reduce the burden," Mayor Yao pointed out, "govern-

* *"Balu—popular name for a soldier of the Eighth Route Army.*

ment employes pursue a policy of economizing. Most of them work only for their meals and clothing, and receive no salaries. Some have even refused every second clothing allowance in order to save the people's money."

The tariff apparatus in Chefoo bears the same name as that in the Nationalist areas. The Chinese Maritime Customs there today shoulders a part in the "development of national economy." This is done by encouraging duty-free export (what there is of it), of surplus commodities, and discouraging by high tariffs import of items competing with or damaging to, native industry.

Native cigarettes brought via the contraband route from Kuomintang areas are taxed with a duty of 50 percent, in order to promote the local cigarettes of the Tung Shun and other factories. A double duty is invoked on foreign produce.

Interport Barter Trade

A limited commerce with other ports is sustained by junk and motorboat operators, who conduct a perilous barter trade with Tientsin, Tsingtao, and even Shanghai. They often run into Nationalist patrol ships and lose their cargoes, but their profits apparently are large enough to minimize this risk. Customs relieves them of duty on items required for the betterment of Chefoo economy, and assesses a heavy toll on things classified as luxuries. It also encourages export of surplus commodities, such as fish and sea foods, and exacts a large duty on articles better needed in Chefoo.

"Such are the qualities of our policy for protection of private enterprise," Mayor Yao boasted, "that even merchants are to be found among the many immigrants to our areas."

The efforts made by the administration to develop and increase production are a bid for survival in the civil war. It is unthinkable that the "Liberated Areas" could exist for long without taking constructive steps to establish a semblance of self-sufficiency in their regions. Where there are no imports of much-needed machinery and tools, such equipment must be made on the spot. Where requirements aren't filled by produce brought from elsewhere, such produce is to be created by other means, or foregone. Where capacity for production of export goods is curtailed, this capacity must find outlets in the manufacture of locally-required articles.

Self-Sufficiency Sought

During the period of anti-Japanese resistance, when the "Liberated Areas" were blockaded as thoroughly as they are now, Mao Tze-tung found occasion to acknowledge successes in this direction.

"The most important achievement," he said, "is the general mobilization for the production of foodstuffs and daily necessities, making even government organizations and schools, with only a few exceptions, join in the production work in their spare time, so that self-sufficiency may be achieved."

What he singled out for praise then—self-sufficiency in foodstuffs and daily necessities—has been outstripped, at least in Chefoo. Here there are plants which do not manufacture daily necessities, but make machines to manufacture them.

A recent mobilization of all productive forces was inaugurated through a general "earn merits" campaign. The "merits" are marks given to individuals from all walks of life for especial zeal and diligence in whatever work aids in the civil war effort.

"Workers must increase production," say the campaign slogans, "and students must study harder. Industrialists must improve production by rational management. Women must spin, and weave more cloth. And the farmer must gather richer harvests."

But this drive for self-sufficiency, to bolster the defense lines, shares importance with a longer-range policy of "developing national industry." This is one of Mao Tze-tung's avowed aims. Mao said China can be happy only when it develops from a backward agricultural state to an industrial economy. This is to be achieved through the creation of "large-scale light and heavy industries," and through "modernizing agriculture."

Foreign Enterprise

"In such a policy," I asked, "will there be room for foreign investments?"

Mayor Yao answered me with a question. Had I seen the dairy farm operated by a Russian family, resident in Chefoo? Or the sausage and ham factory run by a Czech?

"These are small enterprises, of course," he added, "but we have even supported them with government loans. And they reflect our general attitude."

If I hadn't known much of Mao Tze-tung's teachings before, I received object lessons in the subject on my trip to Chefoo.

"Chairman Mao charted, and we conduct," Mayor Yao concluded, "a definite policy on foreign investments." I was curious to know the details. They were produced:

"We welcome foreign investments if such are beneficial to China's economy and are made in accordance with China's laws. Enterprises profitable to both the Chinese people and foreigners are swiftly expanding large-scale light and heavy industries and modernizing agriculture, which can become a reality when there is firm internal and international peace, and when political and agrarian reforms are thoroughly carried out. On this basis, we shall be able to absorb vast amounts of foreign investments. A politically retrogressive and economically impoverished China will be unprofitable not only to the Chinese people, but also to foreigners."

This, I was told, is a quotation from the Communist leader's address "on a coalition government" made as far back as April, 1945.

Occupation Official In Japan Victim Of "Loyalty" Check

By HUGH DEANE

(Special Correspondent, The China Weekly Review)

Tokyo, May 4

PHILIP O. Keeney, Chief Librarian in General MacArthur's Civil Information and Education Section, is the first victim in Japan of the U.S. Government's new "loyalty" check. Keeney has been dismissed from his post and recalled to the United States. No public charges were made against him; reasons for the action have been classified as "secret." Keeney has been told that he may appeal his case after his return to Washington.

About 15 years ago Keeney was expelled from the University of Montana faculty for helping to organize a teachers' union. Two years later, after nationwide publicity, he was reinstated and awarded back pay by the Montana Supreme Court. Keeney's case resembles that of David Conde, American correspondent, who was recently expelled from Japan as a result of undisclosed charges involving "security."

* * *

Korean Unions Notified Of WFTU Admission

Tokyo, April 30.

A cable from WFTU headquarters in Paris has notified the Korean Trade Union Congress of its admission into the world labor body, according to a report received here from Seoul, capital of U. S.-occupied south Korea.

The WFTU has invited the Korean unions to send delegates to the forthcoming WFTU conference to be held in Prague in July. The Korean TUC has cabled Paris expressing its appreciation at being admitted into the WFTU and naming its delegates.

Reportedly, one of the delegates named is Heu Sueng-Taik, TUC chairman, who is now serving a six months' jail sentence for violation of the U.S. ordinance regarding public gatherings.

Since Koreans are not authorized to exchange yen for dollars the Korean union body has written Philip Murray, President of the CIO, requesting that the CIO advance funds to pay for the traveling expenses of the Korean delegates.

Korean unionists were accepted into the WFTU in principle last year. Now the Korean TUC has been formally admitted as a representative of Korean organized labor.

Aftermath Of Moscow Talks

By JACQUES DECAUX

(Special Correspondent, The China Weekly Review)

Paris, May 9

THE Moscow Conference is over and the Foreign Ministers have returned to their respective countries. The net result of the conference was to reveal in a crude light exactly the points on which the two main powers fail to agree. The only actual accomplishment was to make official a two-year-old de facto position between the U.S.S.R. and the U.S.: until now all official talks had carefully eluded words which might give an indication of visible antagonism. Also it is interesting to recall the strengthening of U.S. policy in the Mediterranean area at a time when the Balkan treaties had already been signed and when the German treaty has yet to be discussed. All these were rather alarming symptoms to observers in European countries.

It is apparent that the two main Powers are fighting to uphold their own views, their own strategic needs and their own particular kind of civilizations. It is equally obvious that regardless of which side started this dangerous game, the end may be disastrous for both. To a neutral observer it seems that the only issue in all past conferences has been the measuring up of opposing forces and antagonistic wills facing each other.

Due to these facts, the minor powers, among which England and France rank first, are the only nations who understand the real issues: that world peace is at stake and just what theoretical solution should be applied.

Position Unenviable

Meanwhile, the smaller European countries are indeed in an unenviable position, and they realize that they are absolutely powerless to improve their status. They know that should one of the big Powers lose interest in their welfare, the other of the two Powers will take this as an invitation to step in and take control. Thus, if the U.S. had abandoned Greece to her unhappy lot, the USSR would have availed herself of the opportunity to intervene under one pretext or another. The minor nations also are aware that some day they will have to side with one of the big Powers against the other—and it will be for the worse, no doubt.

This state of affairs, perfectly obvious in the case of Greece and Turkey, also prevails in other parts of the Continent. The present situation in France is a direct result of it. The Communist ministers have been ousted from the Government. They were in favor of a raise in the worker's salaries, and by so doing showed themselves to be clearly against the socialist government's policy of halting inflation.

The most serious trouble has been caused by the government's failure to normalize the food rationing in the cities. Important cuts in bread rationing came into effect at the beginning of this month, meat is not to be found in either the butchers' windows or on the black market, and food rations are almost as low now as they were during the German occupation. And, of course, a government is judged on its ability to handle the food situation satisfactorily.

Communists Unsuccessful

The Communist ministers, who were principally in charge of economic ministries, were not successful either. They were said to be the only people capable of preventing strikes and boosting production. In most fields—automobile, aviation, heavy industries, etc.—the initial prospects were far brighter than the eventual results. The nationalization of the main industries was equally unsuccessful as, for example, the electricity industry, which, when taken over, had profits of Francs 6,000,000, now is in debt to the tune of more than Francs 10,000,000 as a result of a year and a half of new management.

Now that the Communist ministers are out of the government they have promised not to use strikes as a weapon against the administration. But of what value is a promise of this kind? The sudden rise of General de Gaulle had a marked psychological effect on the French people, but they remember that de Gaulle resigned without ever having accomplished anything of importance and left a very intricate situation for the succeeding government to handle.

We feel very strongly that the USSR is hoping for the economic collapse of the U.S. A French economic failure might prove to be a valuable asset to the Soviets should they wish to dominate a very important nation on the west coast of Europe. Already, the difficult situation is being blamed on the U.S. The Communists have in their hands a very powerful weapon and they know how to use it.

Italian Situation

The Italian situation is not encouraging, either, and the Communists are gaining advantages there also. It seems that the U.S. wanted to extend financial assistance to the Italian Government, but this aid did not alleviate the distress of the Italian people so much as it lined the pockets of a few individuals. It must be remembered that Italy is a most important factor as the Trieste issue was not settled to the Russians' satisfaction.

With a faithfully Communist Italy, the Trieste settlement becomes null and void as no opposition will be forthcoming from anyone in Italy. The Yugoslavian Government will be able to assume a major position, the more important because from Trieste, Russia and her satellites are masters of the Adriatic Sea and further encircle the Greek peninsula.

Another symptomatic fact is that the U.S. is establishing firmly a "cordon sanitaire" aimed at preventing further extension of USSR influence. But since the war people on the Continent have turned more or less socialist, in shades ranging from pink to red. The most right-winged parties to be found are the "Christian Democrats." With the exception of little Belgium, nowhere did the economic situation respond to the people's unanimous desire for stability and plenty, so the only alternative was either Communism or reaction. If the U.S. does not want Communist governments in Europe it will not find the middle-of-the-road parties cooperative, but must turn nearly everywhere to the reactionary parties.

Palestine And UN

Lately, Palestine has been holding the interest of UN. This is a difficult bone of contention if ever there was one. In Palestine, everything is extremely confused, from idle thoughts to economy and tough strategies. Great Britain is as active as ever in her traditional policy of "Divide and Rule." Jews and Arabs alike are being subjected to this treatment. The Jews are not united, either in Palestine or outside of the Holy Land. The Jewish Agency, morally and physically weak, is in charge of illegal immigration, but up to the present, no refugees have entered Palestine outside of the monthly quota.

The Jews who finally have reached Palestine are very worried over insufficient housing facilities, and the fact that the number of unemployed is steadily increasing with no visible solution to be seen. The famous partition project meets with great difficulties as the Arab Jaffa would be included in a Jewish zone, while the greater part of Jewish Jerusalem would be surrounded by Arab territory, thus creating new minority problems.

It would appear that the U.S. has no policy in Palestine. She does not want to take over blindly the British position, nor does she wish to inherit all the hate the British have accumulated. The USSR seems to have no interest in the Jews. However, her position has become clearer since she realizes that the "Arab moujiks" might become zealous Communists, assisting her to undermine American and British oil interests in the Middle East. Finally, the Arabs of the Arab League show strongly that they are united, but only against the Jews. It remains to be seen whether the "effendis" will be able to make the poorer classes of their people fight the Jews in earnest.

Commission To Investigate

The UN committee has ruled that a commission be formed to investigate the Palestine issue. Since 1920, 17 commissions of inquiry have been sent to the spot but it seems that the question still remains a puzzle to the authorities! It appears almost certain that no UN decision of any value will come out of this inquiry by world delegates. No solution can be proposed which might have an immediate and lasting effect.

The only plan by which Palestine might become peaceful would be the plan drafted by an American engineer. It proposes the building of a Palestinian TVA, using the Jordan River to fertilize what is now a desert. This project is workable but would need from five to 10 years before results were seen. Palestine needs an immediate solution, because thousands of Jews cannot remain in midair, not knowing where to go or how to earn a living. They were under the impression that Palestine was their home, but they see that the situation as it is today is pretty hopeless, and there are still many DPs in Europe who expect everything and will be disillusioned in every way.

What will the aftermath of Moscow reveal? We cannot tell, but there seems to be only one basic solution promising a semblance of peace, and that is an agreement between the USSR and the U.S. based on the termination of their mutual antagonism. When that gulf is bridged an easy settlement of all other European questions will be found.

Cultural Needs In West China

By FRANCIS FANG

Chungking (By airmail).

A CULTURAL worker in the United States Information Service in West China for almost three years, I find that the present need for reading matter in this area is as critical as it was during the war years. As a matter of fact, the demand for books and magazines is even greater today owing to the conversion of many educational and research institutions to peace and rehabilitation efforts.

During World War II great developments were made in the field of science—penicillin, DDT, plastics, radar, rockets and atomic energy, to mention just a few. Such miracles of science are of immense interest to college professors, research workers and professional experts in their respective fields. But publications on these subjects are almost completely inaccessible to would-be readers. A few colleges and research institutions have applied for foreign exchange to order books from the States, but owing to the limited budget and the difficulty of obtaining foreign currency, no new books are likely to arrive in the near future. Thus, there is little hope for any immediate improvement in this grave situation.

"Famine Of Books"

As a result of close contact with a great number of readers who frequent this library—university professors, physicians, chemists, engineers and research workers—I found that the shortage of reading material is just as acute as that of food and medical supplies. It is no exaggeration to use for this condition the term, "famine of books."

A professor of chemistry in a local university told the writer that he had no means of giving his students any information about the latest developments in the field of chemistry. Since his return to China from the United States some 10 years ago he has had little opportunity to read any current publications on the subject. I heard similar comments from other professors.

A Canadian doctor attached to a mission hospital in a town 80 miles east of Chungking often comes to the library to borrow some medical journals. She once remarked: "For eight long years I haven't read any current medical periodicals. Such journals are of tremendous help to us as reference material. Whenever I bring any back to the town they are always read avidly from cover to cover by my colleagues."

Flexible Program

In order to cope with this critical situation, the American Library of U.S.I.S. in Chungking has worked out a flexible program to relieve the needs of the local community. Solid books on social science and applied science are now being lent to university professors as teaching and reference material. Current copies of magazines and newspapers are being used by the local newspapers for editorial and translation purposes. Medical publications are lent to hospitals. Chemical and engineering material is distributed to factories and research institutes. The facilities of this library are being extended to most of the local universities, nearly all the hospitals and to many newspaper offices.

In addition to the above program, the American Library spends a considerable amount of time on reference requests. For instance, a veterinarian of the Chungking Dairy wants some material on cattle diseases; a kindergarten director asks for the latest information on nursery management and child welfare work; a foreign banker wants some documentary publications concerning the international monetary conference; a civil engineer in the Municipal Government is looking for books on city planning; a young musician is requesting commentary works on modern American music. These are examples of the many requests which are frequently being made.

Public Interest Sought

The writer's intention in putting forth these problems here is not to publicize the services of this library, but to bring this major problem of the shortage of books to the public's attention. A mammoth job like this is far beyond the capacity of any single library. It deserves the interest and participation of all people, Chinese as well as American, who would like to see the growth of Chinese culture.

A few weeks ago the United Service Aid to China Campaign was launched in the United States. Its main objective is to assist in educational and sanitation aspects. Personally, I think this is a farsighted and important program which will have a tremendous effect on the progress of education and science in China.

To the promoters of this campaign I should like to offer the suggestion that at present contributions of books and magazines, particularly scientific and medical publications, to Chinese educational and research institutions, would be one of the most effective instruments in the rehabilitation of Chinese culture.

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ENGLISH SPOKEN

China's Soldiers And Policemen

By C. C. LIU

DUNCAN the Meek was perhaps not more meek than the Chinese people in so far as the patience with which the latter face the oppression and misery of their everyday life. Although it is 36 years since the establishment of the Chinese Republic, the tyranny which had been "lavished" on the people prior to the Revolution still exists today in many forms.

We will say nothing of the days of the emperors when despotism was so well practiced. China had been warlord-ridden for a decade at the time of the triumphant Northern Expedition, when the warlords each turned into an arbitrary ruler. The Kuomintang, once determined to rid the country of those tyrannical powers, has itself produced officials and militarists in late years who are no less terrible than those old warlords. The reason for this is that most of the former were born long before China became a Republic.

Despotic Roots

Despite the declarations of their intention to make of China a democratic country, the roots of despotism are far too deeply ingrained in them. They think of themselves, not as the representatives of the people, but as their fathers. Why? In the Ching dynasty, the magistrate of a district was called its "father-and-mother official." Today, although they have ceased to claim the title, in their hearts they still adhere to this belief.

The Chinese people, with the exception of the intellectuals, having become accustomed to being treated like slaves rather than the masters of their country, can hardly pluck up enough courage to show the slightest opposition to this treatment. Consequently, even the common soldier and policeman follow suit and oppress the people at random. However, I do not mean to condemn all Chinese soldiers. No, the glorious dead who laid down their lives for their fatherland during the war of resistance should be highly praised. May they rest in peace! My intention is to point out to our soldiers and policemen that they should try to understand their sacred duty to the people.

Searched Closely

My home is in a small town not far from Tientsin, and I work in the city. Every time I return home, the police and soldiers on guard at the "gate" either ask me to produce my "citizen's certificate" or search my person closely. I really am interested in their attitude towards the people. Some months ago, there were cases of hand-grenades exploding in some theaters and brothels in Tientsin, and from time to time we hear complaints against the police for exactions or for trespassing upon the premises of private citizens.

The May 15 issue of the *Ta Kung Pao* in Tientsin carried a story of a very unfortunate incident which occurred at Lushan in Honan Province. On April 28, a student of Honan Middle School, named Chang Chiu-feng, was cycling to school when, by accident, his bicycle ran into a little boy. Chang immediately got down and apologized to the child's father. Quite reasonably, the father accepted Chang's apologies and each went his own way.

But the soldier on guard at the "gate," who had witnessed the scene, began to call the student by several insulting names for having been so careless. Displeased, naturally, at being so abused, the latter began to argue with the soldier, who, becoming very angry, gave the boy a sound thrashing. Nor was this the end of the story. He then took his victim and put him in prison at the headquarters.

Troops Use Guns, Grenades

Hearing of the unpleasant event, Chang's schoolmaster sent several representatives to the headquarters to intercede on the student's behalf. But no officer, cared to appear and, furthermore, the soldiers on guard boldly declared that the student-representatives would be held in custody to await the firing squad. A quarrel followed. Fortunately, Mr. Chu, secretary to the prefect, and Mr. Kuo, chief of police, appeared on the scene and a reconciliation was effected concluding with the release of Chang Chiu-feng.

At four o'clock the same afternoon, the Vice-Captain, Chang Tze-ming, collected all of his men and immediately put the whole district under martial law. Three offenders were shot. Then the mob descended on the school and commenced to fire at the students with machine-guns and hand-grenades. A girl student, named Chao Chin-hsiu, was killed by a hand-grenade as she attempted to escape through a window, and 12 other students were seriously injured.

After two hours spent in destruction, the soldiers gathered together 350 students and took them prisoner.

One may hear occasionally of isolated instances elsewhere in the world but one could never find another single civilized country, except China, where soldiers are so bold and so savage as to shoot at young students in a school for such a trifle. From this unfortunate incident we may gather that Chinese soldiers are on the whole uneducated and ignorant; that they fail to understand their duty to their country and to their people; and that they are fully aware that, on the strength of their guns and pistols, they can overawe the people and force them to do their bidding.

Good Example Needed

In order to rectify this situation our military leaders and generals should first of all set a good example. They should think first of the well-being of the people and last of their own welfare.

They should try at all times to impress upon the soldiers' minds their sacred duty to their country and to their people. They should break themselves of the bad habits of "squeezing" and of nepotism.

In short, they should always act in the light and never in the dark.

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Szechuen Leads All Provinces In Point Of Population

By CHEN LING

SZECHUEN is one of the most important of China's southwestern provinces in point of population as well as production. Indeed, her population of 47,486,755 is greater than that of any other province in China. Kiangsu holds second place with 41,200,000. Shantung ranks third with 38,900,000 and Hopei is fourth with 31,400,000.

In area Szechuen ranks fifth among the provinces, with 303,678.99 square kilometers. Sinkiang has 1,641,554 sq. kms., Chinghai 728,198 sq. kms., Yunnan 398,583 sq. kms., Kansu 380,863 sq. kms. and Suiyuan 304,058 sq. kms.

According to river valleys, the area of Szechuen is measured as follows:

Valley	Sq. Kms.	Percentage
Chialing Kiang	108,688.93	35.79
To Kiang	26,606.69	8.83
Min Kiang	67,101.17	22.03
Yangtze Kiang	101,282.20	33.35

Thus it will be seen that the valley of Chialing Kiang is the greatest, the Yangtze second and Min third, the To Kiang valley being considerably smaller. The largest hsien in Shialing is Pingwu—7,253.55 sq. kms. Changning, 345 sq. kms. is the smallest. In the Yangtze Kiang valley Yuyang is the largest hsien with 9,816.15 sq. kms. and Kunlien, with 341.75 sq. kms., the smallest. Lifan hsien, 10,897 sq. kms. is the largest hsien in the Min valley and Wenkiang, 250.54 sq. km., the smallest. In the To valley the largest hsien is Luhsien, 2,913.44 sq. kms.; Tsungning, 178.35 sq. kms., is the smallest. Lifan is the largest hsien in the whole of Szechuen, Tsungning the smallest.

Population And Cities

The following figures on Szechuen's population were published in 1944 by the Department of Civil Affairs:

Valley	Persons	Percentage
Chialing Kiang	17,722,089	37.32
To Kiang	9,732,477	20.50
Min Kiang	7,359,718	15.50
Yangtze Kiang	12,672,471	26.69

Santai with 878,268 persons has the largest population in the Chialing valley and Pehchuan, with 38,281, the smallest. In the Yangtze Kiang valley the largest population 850,329, is in Wanhsien; the smallest, 22,776, in Leipo. To Kiang's most populous hsien is Kienyang with 985,667 persons while least is Tsungning, 91,282 persons. Min Kiang's most populous hsien is Iping, 799,462 persons; smallest is Kenhwa, 11,494 persons. In Szechuen, the most populous hsien is Kienyang, Kenhwa being the least populated.

The density of population in a district depends upon whether the land is mountainous or flat, whether the agricultural yield is high or low, and upon communication facilities. A district highly qualified in these respects is suitable for a center of business, communications, politics and culture.

Province Mountainous

The larger part of Szechuen's area is mountainous. Except on the Chengtu plain the fertile land is largely confined to river valleys and dales. Most of the cities are on rivers, a few being on the plain. Chungking, at the juncture of the Chialing and Yangtze rivers; Loshan, where the Jadu Ho and Tsingyi Kiang flow into the Min Kiang; Wanhsien, on the Yangtze bank; and Ho Chuan, where the Fukiang and Chu Ho join Chialing Kiang, etc., are examples of river cities with convenient water communication. On the Chengtu plain are Hwayan hsien, Pihsien, Wenkiang, Kwanghan, Penghsien, Sinfan, etc., which depend upon the fertile land for their existence. In an agricultural district this factor is more important to the concentration of population than is river communication.

The population density of Szechuen by river valleys is as follows:

Valley	Persons Per Sq. Km.
To Kiang	362
Chialing Kiang	163
Yangtze Kiang	124
Min Kiang	110

The average density for the province is 157 persons per square kilometer; therefore the Yangtze Kiang valley and the Min valley may be said to be sparsely populated, Chialing Kiang and To Kiang to be densely populated.

Geographic Factors

Szechuen is sometimes described as the "Red Basin." Her borders are formed by high mountain ranges, the interior plain is heaped with fertile soil. On the borders are expanses of unproductive land and narrow fertile planes. There is little wasteland in the interior. Therefore, the interior area is more heavily populated than is the border. The distribution of population may be described as falling into three circles: the very sparsely populated circle, the sparsely populated circle, the densely populated circle and the very densely populated circle.

The very sparsely populated area has from one to 100 persons per square kilometer. Such districts as Leipo, Mowhsien, Lifan, Mowkung, Sungpan, Wenchuan and Kenhwa have 10 persons or less per sq. km. In Pingwu, Chingchuan, Mapien and Opien the density is 11 to 20 persons. There are 21 to 30 persons per sq. km. in the districts of Pehchuan and Chengkow. The density is 31 to 40 persons in Wangtsang, Wanyuan, Tungkiang, Nanking, etc.; 41 to 50 in Pengshui and Kienkiang. Pingshan, Muchuan, Kulin, Kuyang, Sinshan, Shihchu. Fengkieh, Wushan, Wuki, Kienko, Kwanyuan, Kiangu, Chaohwa, have 51 to 100 persons per sq. km.

The sparsely populated area comprises from 101 to 300 persons per sq. km. Hungya, Tanling, Omei, Kaohsien, Suyung, Fengtu, Nanchuan, Wulung, Yunyang, Mienyang, Tsangki, Anhsien, Pachung, Suanhan, etc., have from 101 to 150 persons per sq. km. Pehpei, Minshan, Loshan, Ipin, Kingfu, Hingwen, Kunghsien, Changning, Hokiang, Nachi, Kusung, Fowling, Kaihsien, Linshui, Tungnan, Tzetung, and Tahsien have a density of 151 to 200 persons per sq. km.

The density is 201 to 250 in Penghsien, Hochuan, Kikiang, Pukiang, Kiunglai, Tayi, Kunlien, Wanhsien, Chunghsien, Liangshan, Pengan, Yinshan, Nanpu, Ilung, Anyo, Yenting, Kaikiang, etc. The density of Yinghsien, Tsingyuan, Yungchuan, Pahsien, Kiangtsing, Kiangpeh, Tatsu, Tungliang, Tsingshen, Kienwei, Tachu, Tienkiang, Changchow, Nanchung, Shihfong, Lokiang, Lungchung and Kwanhsien is 251 to 300 persons per sq. km.

Densely Populated

The densely populated area has from 301 to 500 persons per sq. km. Districts such as Chungking, Tzeyang, Kiangan, Lihsien, Yochih, Wusheng, Sichung, Suining, Chungkiang, Santai, Penki, Shehung, Tehyang, Kintang, Changming, Penshan and Nanki have a density of 301 to 350 persons. The density of Neikiang, Jenshow, Kienyang, Yingchang, Meishan, Kiakiang, Fushun Kwangan, Lochih, Mienchu and Tzechung is from 351 to 400 persons. There are from 401 to 450 persons per sq. km. in Lungchang and Chuhsien; 451 to 500 in Hwayang, Weiyuan and Pishan.

The very densely populated areas are those with from 501 to 700 persons per sq. km. Sintsing, Shwangliu, Tsungning and Kwanghan, have from 501 to 550 persons per sq. km. Chengtu hsien and Sinfan have a density of from 601 to 650 persons. Wenkiang, Sintu and Pihsien have from 651 to 700 persons per sq. km.

Tzekung city and Chengtu city have populations of more than 700 persons per sq. km. These may be called population centers.

Business On Stock Market Goes On; Notes, Bonds Issue Unsettled

NO solution has been reached, by press time, regarding the government order requiring all stock brokers to pay their deposits in 36th Treasury Notes and Bonds, but business resumed as usual on Monday (May 19) with wild fluctuations in quotations.

On May 19, the stock market opened with all quotations dropping to the minimum limit permitted for the day for all stocks and shares. Suddenly, however, quotations of all stocks and shares increased to the maximum limit permitted for the day. By closing time, quotations dropped again to the minimum limit. These wild fluctuations continued during the remaining days of the week. This situation frightened off most of the small operators and it is reported that many of them have relinquished their positions at the exchange. As to the big operators, they dominated the market and manipulated quotations at will.

Money Shortage

A tight money situation and the rumored distribution of 49 bonus shares of Wing On Textile were reported to be the main reasons behind the stimulations of the quotations. Other rumors utilized by the brokers included the issuance of bankers' cheques by the Central Bank of China for circulation, later emphatically denied by the authorities, and readjustment of the foreign exchange rate, and others.

Without any plan to regulate the activities in the exchange, the authorities ruled that government banks would not be permitted to carry out any hedging business through the sale of spot and the purchase of forward securities in order to make an interest in the exchange. Furthermore, the exchange authorities changed the business hours to 9:30 a.m. to 1 p.m. daily, for the summer season.

Rice Appreciates

The price of rice increased substantially during the week under review, reaching CNC$400,000 per picul on May 24. The price further rose to CNC$450,000 by May 26. Reasons for this were seen mainly in the shortage of the commodity. Other factors have helped to worsen the general situation, such as the hike in rice prices in the producing areas, collection of army provisions, speculation and hoarding by rice merchants.

In an attempt to alleviaite the situation, the Central Trust ordered 150,000 tons of rice, of which 40,000 tons will come from the United States, 10,000 tons from South America, and 100,000 tons from Siam and Burma, according to a press report of May 27. These 150,000 tons of rice are expected to be shipped here in June, July and August. As to actual stocks of rice and the quantity bought in foreign countries from time to time, no comprehensive report is available.

Strikes Affect Mart

Commodities in general ruled steady and in some cases somewhat weaker because of the tight money situation. The market condition has been more or less disturbed by the continued parades and strikes of the students. The following table compiled by the City Government shows the financial index of Shanghai for the first four months of 1947:

1947	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.
Gold Bar	100	152	126	126
US Dollar	100	173	172	172
HK Dollar ...	100	174	184	184
Bond C	100	229	543	626
Chinese stocks	100	226	408	750
Foreign stocks	100	202	294	585

Weekly Quotations

The following table gives the quotations of some of the leading commodities:

	May 17 CNC$	May 24 CNC$
Bonds C	15,700	13,900
Wing On Textile	6,440	7,550
Mayar Silk ...	30,000	30,500
Ewo Cotton ..	70,000	74,000
Rice	295,000	385,000
Wheat flour ..	98,000	120,000
Peanut Oil ...	525,000	550,000
20's Yarn	6,800,000	7,000,000
Raw Silk	21,500,000	19,700,000
Rayon	17,000,000	18,100,000
Ruby Queen Cigarettes ..	80,000	72,000
Koo Ban Soap	380,000	368,000
My Dear Matches	2,740,000	2,580,000
Newsprint ..	230,000	215,000

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Business Foot-Notes

Total imports for March, as compared with those of the previous month, indicated an increase of 98 percent, or CNC$430,050,012,000 as against CNC$-216,888,781,000 in February, the *Shang Pao* reported. Exports came to CNC$144,-985,432,000 in March as against CNC$81,-882,144,000 in February, an increase of 77 percent. The import excess for March thus came to CNC$285,064,580,000, or an import-export ratio of about three to one.

* * *

The Tsingtao harbor which was closed to foreign shipping is now announced open to the following vessels: ships chartered by the Fuel Control Commission and CNRRA; Government-chartered ships carrying UNRRA or barter goods; vessels carrying overseas Chinese and Japanese repatriates; and ships in distress seeking refuge and refuelling. *Central News* said that previous to this order foreign ships seeking entry into Tsingtao required Executive Yuan and Ministry of Communications permits.

* * *

The *Christian Science Monitor*, prominent newspaper, demonstrated recently a new type gigantic printing press capable of turning out a 40-page size paper at top speed of 120,000 copies per hour. The printing press is the first of this type being put into operation anywhere and cost the publishers US$550,000.

* * *

Uranium deposits have been discovered in Sinkiang province, PPC delegate Hsieh Ming-chieh told the current session this week and inquired whether the National Resources Commission is planning to investigate the reported discovery.

* * *

The *Sin Wen Pao* reported that the newly concluded Sino-British Civil Aviation Agreement has opened 16 airports to air operations of both countries. Although the agreement has not yet become effective the paper said, the airports will be situated at Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, London, Canton, Shanghai, Tientsin, Hankow, Amoy, Tsingtao, Kwangchowwan, Swatow and Wenchow.

* * *

Exports of American goods and services during the first quarter of 1947 reached a new peacetime record at US$4,900,000,-000, an annual rate of US$19,500,000,000, according to the USIS. Imports for the same period came to US$1,900,000,000, leaving an export surplus of about US$-3,000,000,000 for the quarter.

* * *

Following the completion of the first phase of new construction in Tangku harbor, ships of 3,000 tons displacement can now reach Tientsin without having to wait for favorable tides at the mouth of the river.

* * *

To meet the CNC$129,000,000,000 deficit now obtaining, the Shanghai Municipal Government has applied to the Executive Yuan for subsidies which are to be collected from the sale of alien property and the retention of certain taxes previously collected and handed over to the Central Government, the *North China Daily News* reported.

* * *

Tsingtao military police discovered this week a large stockpile of Japanese canned goods, valued at about CNC$20,000,-000,000, the *Sin Wen Pao* reported. This discovery was made after the police noticed that Japanese canned goods were sold on the market.

NEWS OF THE WEEK

Students Joined By Professors In Nationwide Peace Move

WITH June 2 set as the "Anti-Civil War Day," students continued their publicity campaigns throughout the country, obviously to arouse public opinion for the large-scale expression of sentiment they expect on that day. Professors in North China, who had heretofore mainly demanded pay hikes and improvement of education facilities, joined the student agitation and initiated a "peace call," which has thus far enlisted about 500 members of the profession in North China.

The Garrison forces in Shanghai, after releasing 97 students in mid-week, arrested 80 of the National Tung Chi University, for street publicity campaigns against the "May 20 Nanking Tragic Incident." Previous to this, students of 19 universities declared a one week strike beginning May 26, as a protest against the Civil War, and the failure of the government to meet their previous demands.

The entire situation appeared to justify the remark in a *Wen Wei Pao* editorial—before the paper, along with the *Lien Ho Jih Pao* and the *Sin Min Wan Pao*, was suppressed by the Garrison Headquarters—that if the Government had harkened to the original demands of the students, the situation would not have deteriorated to such an extent.

In general, apart from direct outcries against the Civil War, the striking university students demanded that (1) the arrest of students be discontinued; (2) suspended papers be reopened, and (3) the satisfaction of previous students' demands, mainly of an educational character.

Ugly features of the student strikes and efforts to suppress them were the beatings and general melees caused by "certain elements," as they were invariably called in reports. These elements broke into several universities, either in the guise of students, or otherwise, and started brawls with striking students. The intruders were always armed with clubs and batons, it is said, and the students came out second best in the clashes.

Youth Army soldiers, with drawn bayonets and in full battle array, laid siege to Chinan University, but according to reports, restraint on the part of the students prevented any serious clash.

Peiping was the first large Chinese city to enforce martial law against student strikers and the martial law prevailing in Shanghai, which, unknown to the public, had not been revoked since V-J Day, was again evoked by local authorities on the basis of the Social Order Mandate issued by the Central Government last week.

Generalissimo Stresses Peace Desire

SPEAKING before the PPC, Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, in his capacity as leader of the Kuomintang, told the delegates that "China absolutely needs peace and the Government has been sincerely and tolerantly working for this goal," *Central News* announced. Meanwhile, the PPC formed a special commission to investigate all peace proposals which to date have been submitted to that body. The commission will include 19 signatories of peace plans and 36 other councillors, *Reuter's* reported. The PPC has thus far failed to reach a unanimous decision on a concrete peace plan in spite of day-long debates.

When Education Minister Dr. Chu Chia-hua's turn came for reporting to the PPC on matters in his domain, he blamed the Communists for "instigating the strikes in order to undermine the Government." He also admitted, however, that his ministry "had failed to cope adequately with student unrest."

The student movement was reported active in the following cities besides Peiping, Tientsin, Shanghai and Nanking: Nanchang, Kweilin, Kunming, Kaifeng, Soochow, Hangchow, Foochow, Wuchang and, reportedly, Tsingtao. Student sources expressed conviction that student strikes and demonstrations would spread from now on, rather than fold up because of the ban imposed and the repressive measures taken by the authorities.

Yui Blames War

REPORTING to the People's Political Council now in session in the capital, Finance Minister O. K. Yui revealed to the Government advisory group that the authorities were considering the adoption of a new currency system in the near future. He gave no further details and stressed that "although China should be self-supporting, foreign loans were nevertheless required at the present time."

The minister blamed the civil war, low production, paralyzed communications, disorganized taxation system, and huge relief and rehabilitation needs for the present deficit in the national budget, which according to his own conservative estimate would be expressed in terms of inflated fapi to the extent of CNC$3,000,000,000,000 for the first four months of the current year. He added that CNC$18,000,000,000,000 would be needed to meet expenditures for the remaining eight months of the fiscal year.

Minister Yui further told the PPC that military expenditure at present does not exceed 36 percent of the national budget, while 17 percent goes for reconstruction, 15 percent for rehabilitation and relief, 13 percent for administration, and 19 percent for education and other ex-

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What U.S. Papers Say . . .

THE trial of 28 white Americans in the first mass lynching trial in South Carolina drew considerable comment from newspapers throughout the United States. The Supreme Court decision reversing a contempt-of-court conviction of three newsmen in Texas, was hailed by newspapers as a decision protecting the constitutional right of free press. The *New York Times* commented on the Korea talks now in progress.

* * *

LYNCH TRIAL

THE *New York Times*, neither condemning nor condoning the jury's verdict of "not guilty" in the lynch trial in South Carolina, declared that "there has been a victory for the law even if the slayers will not be punished for what they did. A precedent has been set. Members of lynching mobs may now know that some day, on sufficient evidence and with sufficient courage, a Southern lynching case jury will convict."

The *Piedmont*, of Greenville, South Carolina, where the trial was held, said that "however the verdict may appear to the world, it was just according to the law and evidence." The paper added:

"This is a community now in which cases of this kind are less likely to occur again. For the state and county have given notice that the time is past when murder in any form, lynchings or otherwise, will be ignored or whitewashed."

The Charlotte, North Carolina, *News*, believed that the verdict was "an impressive demonstration that responsible South Carolinians have not lost sight of the ideal of impartial justice set forth by their own laws."

The Louisville *Courier-Journal* declared, on the other hand that the acquittals were "the sort of thing that in effect continues, in the face of reason, to deny that the South is a part of the United States. But the South is a part of the United States....There cannot be two codes of decency, or double standards of democracy or rights."

The *Washington Post* complimented the Federal Department of Justice "for the vigor with which they broke this case and secured confessions from 26 defendants." However, the paper added, "a jury of neighbors looked at these men and found themselves mirrored among them, heard the story of what they had done and decided that there was nothing wrong in it."

* * *

THE PRESS

THE principal issue in the decision of the Supreme Court was an editorial published in a *Corpus Christi*, Texas, newspaper, criticizing County Judge Joe D. Browning for his conduct of an eviction case. The Judge sentenced three newsmen of the *Caller-Times* to three days in jail, holding their stories and editorial contemptuous. The Supreme Court reversed this decision which the American press praised.

The *Chicago Tribune* said that "if it is not the editors' obligation under law, it remains their duty to their profession not to comment on pending litigation in a fashion to deprive the litigants of a fair trial," thus urging restraint.

The *New York Herald Tribune*, said that this decision may give the impression that the Court had approved press attacks against courts during pending cases. "Responsible newspapers will not make that interpretation," the paper declared.

The *St. Louis Post-Dispatch* wrote that the decision was not an easy one because on the one hand was press freedom, and on the other the essential right of judges to defend the workings of justice against attack.

"This decision ought to stand as a reasonable test of what is contempt and what is not. If an action of a newspaper, or anyone else, actually endangers the objective and fair progress of a court case, that is contempt," the paper said.

Concluding, the *Post-Dispatch* declared: "Presumably the Judiciary of the nation is now on notice to regard itself even as other men are, and not beyond the pale of criticism. This nails down the principle of freedom of the press more firmly than before. But if the nation's press recognizes its victory, it will also have to concede the added duty to observe and report the judicial process with new and more careful respect. That is what the administration of justice requires."

* * *

KOREA

THE *New York Times*, commenting on the coverage of the current Soviet-American talks on the future of Korea, said that "Korea is not an enemy country" and its people should be extended the privilege, if not of direct consultation as yet, at least of being told what is going on in the commission hearings where their form of government and their future are being discussed by the two great powers that are occupying their country.

"The future of Korea is of great importance and of interest to the people of the Soviet Union, for it is a neighboring country. Its future also is of great interest to the United States, for we share responsibility for its occupation and we intend to see Korean people given an opportunity to work out their destiny by democratic means. The future of Korea, however, is of even more importance to Koreans, for they live there, it is their country. So let light be thrown on the hearings. The Koreans should know from day to day, not six months from now, what decisions are made, who stood for what, and why," the *New York Times* suggested.

penses. (Students and professors earlier charged that only three percent of the budget was allotted for education and demanded at least 15 percent.)

As to policy, Yui declared that the Government was to encourage economic development and increase direct taxes, while revenue would be increased through public loans and sale of enemy and surplus property.

When Premier Chang Chun appeared to report to the PPC, he stressed the imperative nature of an American loan to the government, if it was to solve "its present difficulties."

He also added that "peace talks at this juncture would be of no avail if the Communists do not want peace."

There was some confusion, either in his statement or in the *Central News* report of it, to the effect that "at present the Government annual income is roughly estimated at CNC$4,800,000,000,000, which meets only three-fourths of its expenses." Expenditure for four months being CNC$5,000,000,000,000, according to Minister Yui, the yearly income would hardly cover one third of government annual expenditure.

PPC Invites Reds

WHAT was termed "a final effort to avert the catastrophe facing the people," was broadcast to Communist leaders this week after the PPC had argued for two days on the appropriate wording for this invitation to resume peace talks.

Contrary to expectations, the Democratic League members of the PPC were in their places when the session opened, the Communist members being absent, but the former did not participate in the discussion of the peace invitation to the Communists.

Although no Communist reaction is as yet to hand, observers are generally agreed that no reply will be given.

NE Battle Intense

PRECISELY a year after the Szepingkai battle as a result of which the Nationalists captured this important Manchurian communications center, a severe struggle is developing on the outskirts of the city and reports indicated that the initial attack has been repulsed by KMT troops largely with the support of the Air Force.

Initially, the Communist offensive converged on Changchun which was isolated both from Kirin and Mukden, and following the capture by the Communists of the city's airfield it appeared that they would storm the city itself. Later, however, the Communists bypassed the Northeast capital, still holding it in siege, and swooped down on Szepingkai, where the defenders pledged to hold on to the last man, according to pro-government reports.

This attack on the Manchurian center was fused with the Communist offensive in Jehol province, where they captured Weichang, 60 kilometers northwest of Lunghwa, which is now also reportedly threatened by their forces.

A *United Press* dispatch from Nanking asserted that the Na-

What Chinese Papers Say...

THE issues of people's livelihood, in connection with the spiraling of rice prices, merged this week with the students demonstrations, their demand for a cessation of civil war and the general clamor for peace. These issues were commented upon by Chinese papers whether separately or in connection with each other.

* * *

STUDENTS

THE KMT supervised *Sin Wen Pao* declared that "we want to weep with youth throughout the country," on the occasion of the State Council's decision to outlaw strikes and demonstrations.

The paper said that the students have recently been acting on the principle of "Eat Up Everything Movement," which is an enlarged version of the "destroy everything" idea. "The adults throughout the country cannot bear to hear such a slogan," the paper said. "Why have youths been hard-hearted enough to propose such a slogan," the *Sin Wen Pao* inquired.

"We wish to weep with youth throughout the country over the fact that our country is so poor, so chaotic, and so weak," the paper said, adding that to weep is not enough: "we should, laughing amid suffering, concentrate all stabilizing forces.... to stabilize society and the country."

The *Wen Wei Pao* demanded that the educational crisis be alleviated. Among its other demands was the increase of the educational budget to 10 and even 20 percent of the State budget. It asked the question: "If the military budget can be increased, why not the educational budget?"

In another editorial a few days later, the *Wen Wei Pao* demanded that "reason and control of emotions" be restored. "Why should the Government have suppressed the movement and arrested students and even gone so far as to use fire hose and batons against the youths?" the paper enquired.

The paper said that if only the authorities had reasonably considered the demands originally presented, the entire problem would have been resolved earlier. "Today, the situation is worse and the problem has become more difficult to solve," the paper said.

The Young China Party organ, *Chung Hwa Shih Pao*, urged that youth be loved and protected. It urged the government to refrain from "giving them bad names at will." It pointed out that Dr. Chang Pao-lin has also called for peace, "a fact which shows that not all those who advocate cessation of the civil war are Communists."

* * *

PEACE

THE *Ho Ping Jih Pao*, the KMT Army organ, in an editorial entitled "The Clamor of the Masses," said that the Shanghai City Council, the Shanghai Education Society, the Shanghai Pressman's Association, and other organizations, including the Chamber of Commerce, have spoken out against the action of the students, and inasmuch as these "organizations represent the opinion of the 4,500,000 residents in this city," the youthful students should respect it.

"Youth, in the face of this clamor of the people, you ought to be more sensitive. First, you should understand that the Government today is unlike the Northern Government of the May 4 Student Movement. The present Government is a revolutionary Government that has led the Nationalist Revolution for more than 50 years.

Secondly, you should understand that the needs of the masses today are different from those of the Chinese Communists and all other reactionary elements," the *Peace Daily* declared.

The *Sin Wen Pao*, writing on the "crux of the peace problem," said that this is no longer a question of principles, but rather one of methods and courses to be adopted. It reminded its readers that in the past "the failure of the peace talks lay in the question of the disposal of the armed forces." If the Communists do not desire to give up their arms, the paper said, they should not be admitted to the peace talks at all.

The fact that the Communists had previously accepted invitations to peace talks, indicated that they can constitute a political party, "such as those that can be found in democratic countries." The paper assured its readers that the Communists could actually lay down their arms and become a peaceful party conducting "a legitimate struggle with other parties and factions."

If the Chinese Communist Party cannot even meet this basic requirement, then it is staying away from democratic constitutionalism of its own accord," the *Sin Wen Pao* asserted.

* * *

REPARATIONS

THE Chinese press has recently expressed worry over the future of Japanese reparations to China. The *Shun Pao*, KMT supervised, declared that the proposal to let Japan's peace industries revert to the 1928 level is most unreasonable. "Our mission in Tokyo must fight hard on this point."

Furthermore, "we request the Government to make representations to SCAP in regard to 1) Japan's request for reparations to be reduced and 2) the report that 34 percent of the reparations are to go to the United States, 27 percent to China and the remaining 39 percent to others.

"No matter what the views of the United States and Soviet Russia on this question may be, our attitude should be such as will protect our own interests," the *Shun Pao* said.

Who's Who in China

DR. CHOU SHU-YUN, assistant auditor of Examination Commission of Examination Yuan and leading woman's movement worker; born at Tahsien, Szechuen, April 10, 1907; received LL.D. degree from Nancy University, France,

Dr. Chou Shu-yun (Souyun Chow)

(周舒雲)

1931; professor, National Amoy University, 1933-35; chief librarian, Fukien Provincial Library, and counsellor of Fukien Provincial Government, 1935-36; principal, Union Girls' School of 13th District of Szechuen, 1936-37; professor, Tahsia University, 1937-41; assistant auditor and concurrently acting auditor, Examination Commission of Examination Yuan, since 1941; delegate to National Assembly, 1946; member of Executive Committee of Young China Party, and member of China's Woman's Movement Association; author: History of International Diplomacy; International Politics; Women and Politics; has written over 60 articles and essays on constitutional government, current affairs, questions regarding China's womanhood and other subjects appearing in Chungking's *Ta Kung Pao, Chung Yang Jih Pao, Sin Shu Pao*, Kweiyang's *Chung Yang Jih Pao*, Kweichow's *Jih Pao*, and *Woman's Movement Magazine;* address: c/o Examination Commission, Examination Yuan, Nanking.

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tionalists had succeeded in wiping out at Szepingkai some 18,000 Communist troops, annihilating the First and Third Communist divisions—which would be a first class victory, if substantiated.

Earlier, a Communist report claimed a significant victory in Shantung, where "the KMT 74th Division, which formed the garrison force at Nanking last year," was wiped out in toto. The report said that the 72nd Division, which was on its way to rescue the trapped 74th, was prevented from so doing and one of its regiments was also wiped out. According to the Communist *New China News Agency*, the 74th Division was one of the "four or five crack divisions."

"This is a great victory for the people's forces," the Communist report claimed.

NEW BOOKS OF INTEREST

Crucible Of Wars

CENTRAL-EASTERN EUROPE *by Joseph S. Roucek and associates. Published by Prentice-Hall, Inc., New York,* 1946. 653 *pp., US*$6.50. *Reviewed by Eric Landauer.*

THE "crucible of world wars" (subtitle of the book) is, to vary Schopenhauer's sneer at contemporary philosophers, somewhat of a professorial history written by history professors. Dr. Roucek and his 10 associates, some of whom are well-known historians and publicists, have produced an orderly and well-constructed symposium; but professorial it is, exhausting rather than exhaustive, and its reviewer at times must repress a sigh of regret that the art of reviewing books without reading them has not really as yet reached that pitch of proficiency required for the satisfactory digestion of doctoral dissertations and the daily bread baked by college teachers.

The book obviously has been written for American consumption; that is to say, for consumption by people presumably altogether ignorant of what has happened outside the national fence in the last 50 years but, like a form of boys when examination time is at hand, rather anxious to catch up before it is too late. Towards that desirable end, the book no doubt is a useful contribution; and it is no reflection on its quality to say that, if the form had been more attentive 30 years ago, when it was supposed to learn its first lesson in international politics, there would be no need for cramming now when the final quiz is just around the corner.

The prospect of an atomic quiz puts not only the boys into a cold sweat; even the masters are a little hot under the collar. But Dr. Roucek and his fellow teachers are experienced enough not to give themselves away; they let you have the background; they give you as many of the facts as is possible in what little time is left; they elaborate the complicated equation with all its constants and variables as best they can; they do not attempt to do more than hint at the solution which the class must work out by itself, or be damned. Yet, there is a strong suspicion that, in actual fact, the masters themselves do not know it.

The book devotes 225 pages to a brief history of the six Balkan states, the four Baltic countries, and of Austria-Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Poland, and Russia. This introduction leads up to the end of World War I. The next 230 pages are given over to a more detailed historical narrative which brings the story up to 1945. The remaining 100 odd pages deal with the problems created by German and Russian occupation of Eastern European countries and with post-war political and economic planning in that area.

The last chapter, significantly entitled "Russia over Central-Eastern Europe" is an exhibition of the puzzlement caused to professors, senators and other political ingenues by the circumstance that the United States turns out after all to be no Middle Kingdom with a Great Wall to keep out the northern barbarians and the safe sea for protection against the western and southern ones. Dr. Roucek, who has written it, thinks that Russia and the U.S.A. might avoid a future war if they left each other strictly alone; and this seems an eminently sensible idea if not a strikingly original one. It has occurred to a great many people outside of America, but in the United States it is a novelty and therefore, naturally enough, a heresy of the worst sort. Henry A. Wallace, the editors of *The Nation*, and the professors are fifth column Bolsheviks and the country has decided to scream its head off rather than listen to them explaining that two times two make four and that, if you want to stay out of a fight, the best thing to do is to keep your army at home.

Hammer & Hoe

CHINA ENTERS THE MACHINE AGE, *A Study of Labor in Chinese War Industry. By Kuo-hang Shih, Edited and Translated by Hsiao-tung Fei and Francis L. K. Hsu. Published by the Harvard University Press, Cambridge, Mass.*, 1944. 206 *pp.*, US$2.50.

EARTHBOUND CHINA, *A Study of Rural Economy in Yunnan. By Hsiao-tung Fei and Chih-I Chang. Published by the University of Chicago Press, Chicago*, 1945. 319 *pp.*, US$3.75. *Reviewed by Urii Sdobnikov.*

IT is ironic that the rural study published in 1945 should be a logical sequel to the urban study published in 1944. However, to any observer of Chinese events in the last two years, the sequence will be easily apparent. If China entered the machine age in earnest during the war, she has retreated from her position in the period since V-J Day. And this incontrovertible fact lends greater reality to the rural study than to the one of labor in China's wartime industry.

The two volumes are part of a series of inquiries into the trend of social change in China—mostly Yunnan—and because the industries in the interior have been ignored and neglected, questions such as "What class of people come to be factory hands in interior China? From what groups are these laborers drawn? What forces are at play to make the potential labor force leave the land?" etc., are not to be answered in the manner the author of the volume on labor has employed.

Although it is interesting information to read how Chinese skilled labor and unskilled, from the North and from the South, combined to produce in war industries in the interior, conditions have changed so radically and on a pattern so very different from the one the author had in mind, that his conclusions are, to say the least, academic. The entire study China Enters The Machine Age is based on the assumption that factories in the interior, developed by the war, would be the foundation of China's postwar industry. Inasmuch as this is untrue today, the book is read with cursory interest.

Kuo-heng Shih, the author, has inwardly sensed the fate of China's factories in the interior, for in conclusion he advocates "social consciousness in the minds of factory authorities." They should realize, he says, that the transformation of China is the concern not only of social reformers but also their own.

The author's idealism is tainted with well-justified skepticism when he concludes with the following: "The authorities responsible for the development of industries in the interior of China will probably fulfil their role best as builders of China's coming civilization if they look at (the) picture realistically and attempt to design ways and means to construct an industrial tradition....In that way they will eventually also serve their own immediate ends."

Naturally, when one is ignorant of the ends, the means cannot be accurately predicted.

EARTHBOUND China is a detailed study of three types of Chinese rural communities in existence in Yunnan, which can be classed as (1) a community of petty landowners; (2) rural industry and the land; (3) and commerce and the land.

The authors of this volume, although giving three separate kinds of rural economies, bear in mind that the "distribution of different forms of tenure is influenced by past history, soil conditions, types of farming and general economic environment of different parts of China." Thus, around the great urban centers, such as Canton and Shanghai, fully 90 percent of the farmers are tenants, but this percentage is not representative of the interior provinces. Besides, the yearning for land reform now manifest in every corner of rural China upsets all this data and with the current civil war, rural uprisings in the interior, and autonomy movements in the South and West, who can tell what percentage of the land belongs to the tiller?

In spite of this, Earthbound China more faithfully reflects actual conditions prevailing in China than the study of China's visit into the machine age. One of the major conclusions drawn by the authors is that incomes in the lowest peasant group, forming the majority of the population, are invariably below their expenditures. Fortunately, such a situation cannot long endure and therefore the data on land tenure for Yunnan presented in Earthbound China (giving four percent of the population owning 38 percent of the land, while 78 percent have only 21 percent of tillable soil), does not apply to other parts of China.

After 300 pages of the most painstaking analysis which probes into the very workings of the peasant mind, the authors conclude: "the standard of living in China is already on a bare subsistence level...."

This was written in 1945 and before the Civil War really got going. The reader is apt to pose the question: "What, then, is the peasant's standard of living today?"

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TIME TABLE

72	4	76	6	8	78	2	10	12	16	TRAIN NO.	1	5	15	7	71	3	9	11	73	77
"Tai Hu" Express	I, II Triumph Exp.	II, III Local	I, II III Exp.	I, II Exp.	II, III Local Exp.	I, II Nanking Throu. Exp.	I, II III Night Exp.	I, II Night Exp.	I, II III Night Exp.	STATIONS	I, II Hangchow Throu. Exp.	I, II III Exp.	I, II III Exp.	I, II Exp.	"Tai Hu" Express	I, II Triumph Exp.	I, II III Night Exp.	I, II Night Exp.	II, III Local	II, III Local Exp.
6.40	7.00	7.30	9.00	11.00	12.15	13.30	21.50	23.00	23.30	D SHANGHAI NORTH A	14.45	16.25	18.25	19.35	22.20	22.45	6.35	8.00	10.25	17.10
		8.55	10.16	12.14	13.48		23.27		0.56	D KUNSHAN D		15.24	17.09	18.22			5.28		8.34	16.05
	8.41	9.42	10.57	12.57	14.29	15.17	0.20	1.06	1.43	A D	13.06	14.33	16.23	17.36	20.31	21.06	4.39	5.39	7.10	15.19
8.31	8.48	9.49	11.08	13.04	14.36	15.26	0.27	1.13	1.55	D SOOCHOW A	12.59	14.19	16.17	17.23		20.58	4.32	5.19	7.04	15.09
9.25	9.36	10.45	11.57	13.55	15.35	16.14	1.22	2.08	2.50	A WUSIH D	12.11	13.24	15.14	16.29	19.35	20.10	3.39	4.26	6.00	14.10
	9.42		12.06	14.02		16.23	1.29	2.15	3.00	D A	12.04	13.18	15.08	16.21		30.03	3.33	4.19		
	10.31		12.59	15.03		17.09	2.27	3.13	4.05	A CHANGCHOW D	11.17	12.22	14.05	15.20		19.16	2.35	3.30		
	10.40		13.08	15.15		17.19	2.37	3.25	4.13	D A	11.06	12.09	13.55	15.08		19.06	2.24	3.20		
	11.38		14.00	16.13			3.56	4.29	5.16	A TANYANG D		11.09	12.41	14.05		18.12	1.07	2.03		
	11.41		14.03	16.17			4.00	4.33	5.20	D A		11.05	12.37	13.55		18.03	1.02	2.00		
	12.18		14.40	17.01		18.46	4.46	5.18	6.02	A CHINKIANG D	9.32	10.28	11.44	13.07		17.23	0.09	1.07		
	12.25		14.45	17.17		18.53	4.55	5.27	6.09	D WEST A	9.24	10.21	11.38	12.59		17.15	23.56	1.00		
	13.55		16.10	18.50		20.20	6.30	7.15	7.50	A NANKING D	8.00	9.00	10.00	11.00		15.45	22.00	23.00		

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SHANGHAI N. TO:—										
KUNSHAN	52	4,000.	10,000.	2,000.	5,000.	1,000.	2,500.			
SOOCHOW	87	8,000.	10,000.	4,000.	5,000.	2,000.	2,500.	19,500.	10,500.	20,000.
WUSIH	129	10,000.	12,000.	5,000.	6,000.	2,500.	3,000.	19,500.	10,500.	20,000.
CHANGCHOW	168	14,000.	16,000.	7,000.	8,000.	3,500.	4,000.	19,500.	10,500.	
TANYANG	213	16,000.	20,000.	8,000.	10,000.	4,000.	5,000.	30,000.	16,500.	
CHINKIANG WEST	243	18,000.	22,000.	9,000.	11,000.	4,500.	5,500.	30,000.	16,500.	
NANKING	312	24,000.	28,000.	12,000.	14,000.	6,000.	7,000.	30,000.	16,500.	

SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW LINE
TIME TABLE

23	21	61	67	25	1	41	27	TRAIN NO.	24	42	2	68	26	22	62	28
I, II III Exp.	West Lake Exp.	II, III Ord.	IV Mixed	I, II III Exp.	I, II H'chow Throu. Exp.	II, III Ord.	I, II III Exp.	STATIONS	I, II III Exp.	II, III Ord.	I, II N'king Throu. Exp.	IV Mixed	I, II III Exp.	West Lake Exp.	II, III IV Ord.	I, II III Exp.
6.45	8.00	8.15		11.30	16.00	16.15	22.45	D SHANGHAI NORTH A	9.15	12.15	12.35		18.55	20.05	22.30	23.30
7.05	8.16	8.36	9.00	11.53	16.19	16.36	23.06	D SHANGHAI WEST D	8.58	11.55	12.20	17.20	18.37	19.49	22.13	23.12
7.49		9.46	10.29	12.38	17.03	17.46	23.50	A D	7.51	10.44	11.26	15.29	17.48		21.00	22.16
7.54		9.56	10.40	12.48	17.08	17.51	23.55	D SUNGKIANG A	7.47	10.38	11.21	15.22	17.39		20.54	22.11
9.02	10.02	11.40	12.50	13.50	18.16	19.23	1.06	A D	6.35	9.04	10.13	13.10	16.20	17.54	19.25	21.00
9.16	10.08	11.50	13.15	13.58	18.26	19.33	1.16	D KASHING A	6.28	8.55	10.04	12.45	16.11	17.47	19.12	20.50
10.00		12.33	14.52	14.32	19.01	20.16	1.50	D YEHZAH D	5.56	8.14	9.31	11.53	15.39		18.29	20.18
10.2		13.18	15.56	15.04	19.32	21.01	2.21	A D	5.23	7.27	8.58	10.40	15.06		17.42	19.34
10.		13.26	16.10	15.11	19.37	21.06	2.26	D CHANGANTSENG A	5.19	7.22	8.54	10.27	15.02		17.37	19.27
ove	1.55	14.45	18.10	16.20	20.30	22.20	3.25	A HANGCHOW D	4.25	6.10	8.00	8.30	14.00	16.00	16.25	18.25

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FARE LIST

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SHANGHAI N. TO:—										
SUNGKIANG	45	4,000.	10,000.	2,000.	5,000.	1,000.	2,500.	19,500.	10,500.	
KASHING	99	8,000.	10,000.	4,000.	5,000.	2,000.	2,500.	19,500.	10,500.	15,000.
YEHZAH	126	10,000.	12,000.	5,000.	6,000.	2,500.	3,000.	19,500.	10,500.	
CHANGANTSENG	151	12,000.	14,000.	6,000.	7,000.	3,000.	3,500.	19,500.	10,500.	
HANGCHOW	190	14,000.	18,000.	7,000.	9,000.	3,500.	4,500.	19,500.	10,500.	25,000.

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